The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,714 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.		
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Massel	TUESDAY,	22nd June.
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard		29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes		6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams		13th "
M SIAM	3941	900	R. F. Briscoe		20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins		27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

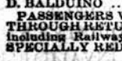
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PEGUWUR	3309	600	L. H. Moule	25th June.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2914	500	C. Edwardes	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 260, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	28th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	21st June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,541	450	James Laird	14th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,387	450	James Harris	17th July.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,416	450	W. S. Young	3rd Aug.
s. s. VICTORIA	3,357	450	Wm. Russel	11th "
s. s. NUBIA	3,551	450	T. Knox	2nd Sept.

Passage money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 475.
To Marseilles ..... " 400.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.
Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.
Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE OFFICERS, R. A. MESS, Kirkee, will NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE for DEBT contracted by their Messman SORABJEE PIROZSHAW.

JOHN HOTHAM, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF HARVEY BROTHERS

WE HAVE THIS DAY established ourselves at 16, Mark Lane, London, E. C., and will carry on business in connection with, and as AGENTS for, Messrs. A. and F. HARVEY, of Virdupatti, Tuticorin, and other places in Southern India, and also as GENERAL MERCHANTS and AGENTS.

ANDREW HARVEY.
FRANK HARVEY.
16, Mark Lane, London, E. C., 12th May, 1886.

WANTED, by a Retired Officer living at Bedford, the CHARGE of TWO CHILDREN (Sisters, preferred, or brother and sister) to whom every care and attention would be paid, and who would enjoy all the comforts of a retined home and of a well appointed house. Educational advantages of the highest order are obtainable in Bedford.
Terms for two sisters or brother and sister, £250 per annum, or two children from different families £150 each.
Reference is kindly permitted to

W. H. PROPERT, Esq.,
Commissioner, S. Division, Poona,

who will furnish all necessary details, or letters to be addressed to

Colonel B., Bedford Standard Office, Bedford.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing H.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specification conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,0 0, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 21st June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100 ..... Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2 " " ..... " 3-4
" " No. 3 " " ..... " 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

TREACHER'S NOBLES		Cash Prices.
CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100 Rs.	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100 "	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100 "	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	" 100 "	2 12
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	" 100 "	1 14
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	" 100 "	2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	" 100 "	2 2
	" 100 "	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT
OF GUARANTEED QUALITY,
STOCKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
PILSENER BEER, bottled at the Brewery for this Company only, and specially suited for India	5 10	3 14
VIENNA BEER, by Dreher	6 8	4 4
BASS' BEER, by Foster and Son	5 14	3 14
Do. "L. G. A." do	5 14	3 14
BASS' BEER, by Stone and Son ...	5 14	3 14
CANTERBURY ALE	5 14	3 14
DUBLIN STOUT.		
GUINNESS'S by Foster and Son } Do. by Burke and Co... }	5 14	3 14
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Perneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £5,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½ ..... per dozen Rs.	1 4
5 × 4 ..... " " "	2 0
6½ × 4½ ..... " " "	2 12
7 × 5 ..... " " "	3 4
10 × 8 ..... " " "	5 0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits ; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per dozen.	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Invalid	BRANDY, ****	"	55	0
Specially adapted for medical use.				
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	"	35	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.				
TREACHER'S Old Pale	BRANDY, **	"	31	0
A very choice and matured spirit.				
TREACHER'S Pale	BRANDY, *	"	27	0
A sound and good peg Brandy.				
TREACHER'S Glenlivet	WHISKY, ...	"	22	8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.				
TREACHER'S Old Irish	WHISKY, ...	"	22	8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.				
TREACHER'S Superior Old	HOLLANDS, ...	"	17	0
A pure wholesome spirit.				
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth	GIN, ...	"	19	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.				
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	GIN, ...	"	18	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.				
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom	GIN, ...	"	17	0
High quality and delicate flavour.				
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM, ...	"	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES
FOR HAND PAINTING.

ROUND—Drilled to admit of insertion of wire for suspending.
Diameter 9 in., Rs. 1-8 ; 11 in., Rs. 2-0 ; 13 in., Rs. 2-8.
OVAL—With rings at back for suspending.
Length 9 in., Rs. 1-12 ; 11 in., Rs. 2-4 ; 14 in., Rs. 3-0.
Foliated, 11 in., Rs. 2-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA,
Bombay Address :—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 27 0	" 52 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850. Ebonized, Rs. 900.
SCHIEDMAYER OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
Solid Rs. 800.
R. LIPP AND SON'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
With two Pedals, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE NEW CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 650.
THE BIJOU, OR TRAVELLING PIANOFORTE, COMPASS 5 OCTAVES,
Solid Wood, complete Iron Frame, Rs. 300, packed.
N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate,
Full particulars on application.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES

In POONA and the Districts at Reduced Rates.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE &. Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.
NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FR.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR THE RAINS ! !
BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.,

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price Rs.	8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Rs.	34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
Rs.	14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
Rs.	23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size		
60 by 30		11-8
72 by 54		14-8

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size	
60 by 50	10-8
7 2 by 54	13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THICK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Prices from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.
A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.
ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
* Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
* Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
* Lady's "	50	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs. a.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16 0
Leather Cases for the above	3 0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45 0
Air-tight Box for the above	10 8
Mark Masters Aprons	15 0
Excellent Masters	15 0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33 0
Leather Case for do	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.,

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares
Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTER
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.
Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.
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R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRY STANLEY.
On which occasion a Special and Novel Monster Programme has been arranged.
For full particulars see to-morrow's issue.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

ENTERTAINMENT
ON BEHALF OF BUILDING FUND,
MONDAY, THE 21ST JUNE, 1886.
TO COMMENCE AT 9 P.M. PUNCTUALLY.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.

1. Pianoforte Duet ..... Overture.
2. Song.
3. Song.

Interval of 10 minutes.
PART SECOND.

The Diverting Comedy by J. H. Planchè in Two Acts.
THE JACOBITE.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Richard Wroughton ..... Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.
Major Murray ..... Captain Cahusac.
John Duck (his original character) .. Colonel Jopp.
Lady Somerford ..... Miss O'Connell.
Widow Pottle ..... Miss Middleton.
Patty Pottle (her original character) .. Mrs. Hargrave.
Corporals, Guards, Servants, &c.

Admission One Rupee. All seats reserved and numbered. Apply to the LIBRARIAN at the Institute.

WARRANTED LONDON MADE,
18-ct. GOLD FULL SIZE
ALBERT CHAINS
on both taste,
EUROPEANS & NATIVES.
Price, Rs. 200 to Rs. 350.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of compound surface condensing Steam Engines, cylinders 28 inch and 47 inch by 5 feet stroke, corliss valves, steam jacketed cylinders, to work at 100 lbs. pressure, made by Messrs. Hick and Hargrave, of Bolton. The Engines are in splendid condition and erected in working order.
For full particulars apply to the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST

INTEREST WARRANT No. 756, dated 3rd April 1886, for Rs. 20, for the 41 half years, on four per cent. Government Loan No. 207031 of Rs. 1,000 of 1865, and a warrant No. 539, dated 6th April, for Rs. 20, for the 63 half years interest of 4 per cent. Government Loan No. 041649 of Rs. 1,000 of 1854-55, both payable to the undersigned. Payments of the above warrants have been stopped, and an application is about to be made to the Public Debt Officer, Bank of Bombay, for the issue of the Duplicates, in favor of the Proprietor.
DEWJEE KANJEE.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of ASSOO (alias Assaram) GOVIND THAKER, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first WEDNESDAY in the month of July next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of twenty-five per cent.—Dated this 16th day of June 1886.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of June 1886.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPT. EDWARDS WERGE.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or against the Estate of EDWARDS WERGE, late a Captain in the Bo. S.C., attached to the 22nd Regt., Bombay Infantry, who died at Satara on the 13th June 1886, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH of the date of this advertisement, at the expiration of which period no further claims will be entertained, and the Committee will proceed to distribute the assets, and wind up the estate without reference to any claim, of which they shall not then have had notice.
All persons indebted to the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay their debts or notify such property to the undersigned.
A. SMITH, Capt., 22nd Regt., Bombay Infantry.
President Committee of Adjustment.
Satara, June 15th, 1886.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, up to noon on the 2nd July for the supply of good, sound, straight and well seasoned Timber as below, to be delivered and measured at the Factory at Colaba by 31st November 1886.
4000 c.ft. "Damin" Timber in the log, smallest diameter of logs 12 inches.
2000 c.ft. "Hurdies" Timber, in large straight logs.
All timber to be free from knots and fluting.
Printed forms of Tenders will be supplied on application at the Factory Office, Colaba.
The lowest tenders will not, of necessity, be accepted, and no reason will be given for rejection.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (5) five per cent. for fulfilment of his contract if accepted.
H. W. STOCKLEY, Colonel R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Bombay, 17th June 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
an Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, espectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FANCY WOOLLEN TWEEDS

Of Indian Manufacture in several neat designs and colors.
54 inches wide, at Rs. 1-12-0 per yard.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Caunpore.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and a the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied a full remmittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, good MULE FITTER and OVER-LOOKER.—Address FITTER, *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.—Just received a fresh consignment. Price per tin, Rs. 2-8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

IRISH SAUSAGES.—A large stock of these celebrated SAUSAGES. Price per tin, ans. 11.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SCOTCH FARLS.—Walker's Bak'd wi' Butter an' guid Scotch meal. Price per tin, ans. 10 and Re. 1-4-0.—BARTON & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SCOTCH OAT CAKES. three cornered, a great delicacy Price per tin, Rs. 2-4.—BARTON & Co., Ld, Bombay and Poona.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, with latest improvement Prices moderate.—At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

SPLENDID, LIGHT and AIRY ROOMS, TO LET; also Shop on the Esplanade. Apply Salvation Army Head-quarters, next to Boree Bunder Station, Bombay.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Applications by letter (with testimonials) for the post of Matron of the Girls' School will be received by Mrs. C. Douglas, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, one second-hand Nasmyth's No. 2 power 12 Pump Engine; also one second-hand Nasmyth's 3 ram cotton press with large box.—Address A. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

RECEIVED by the mail, Silver Bangles and Silver Bracelets, a choice selection, at very cheap prices. Also Ladies' Fans, Feathers, Flowers, &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, capable of influencing business in Piece-Goods. Liberal salary will be given for a thoroughly competent man. For further particulars apply to G., care of this paper.

WANTED, a CHRISTIAN MASTER for the Aurangabad English school. Salary, Rs. 50. Free quarters. No promotion. Apply with certificates to Rev. Rustomjee Nowrojee, Missionary, C. M. S., Aurangabad Deccan.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Stone will deliver a Lecture on "The Signs of the Times" at half-past eight this evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. Admission free to all including ladies.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Extension Docks. Two new Billiard Tables, by Messrs. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, ready for the lovers of the game; no two Tables like them in whole of Bombay. Expressly sent as sample and for Advertising.

BOARD and LODGING Establishment opened at the Alexandra Hotel, on the Frere Road. Rooms 18 by 10, every comfort is warranted. Airy, Lofty, and excellently ventilated Rooms for family and single gentleman. Terms Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements with Monthly Boarders.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 8th Bombay Infantry at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to Band President.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

A CARD.—F. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired List. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla. Open to Engagements, public or private.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz, strong bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100.
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, Manufactured by Starley and Sutton, on the Hire Purchase System. Manufacturers' Price List free on application. MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ship's Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

KINLOCH, CAMPBELL & Co.,
35, ROBERTSON STREET,
GLASGOW.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

SHIP to ORDER any description of English, American, and Continental Goods upon 2½ per cent Commission, selected by Buyers who have had great Colonial experience, and attend to the prompt realization of Produce at highest prices, upon 1 per cent. Commission Orders to be accompanied by Letters of Credit or part remittance in Bank Drafts or Produce. Current Price Lists, Produce Reports, and any necessary Samples or information on application.
Bankers and Reference:—British Linen Company Bank Union Street Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their room as follows:—
11 cases sewing machines.
1 case kerosine oil stoves with utensils.
On account and risk of Dharseebhoy Khakee—
5 pieces silk-embroidered velvet.
On account and risk of Hubib Shrift—
A lot of English Law Report Books.
A " " Medical Books.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods depot, Warl Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place,
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the concerned an Invoice of fancy China and Japanese ware consisting of large and small flower vases, tea sets, figures with flower pots, tea cups and saucers, also rich fern pattern glassware, best plated-ware, gold embroidered sash gold belt with powerful opera glass, &c., &c.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe, consisting of office tables, chairs, iron safe, pigeon-hole, revolver, &c., &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Tyabally Fazoolabhoy Bengalee—
per s s Brittania.
T F D—6-25—20 casks each 112 one lb packets emerald green.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham.
1 " " " open carriage.
1 " " " Landau.
1 fast trotting grey arab horse, quite to ride and drive.
1 Malwa cow in calf.
1 handsome strong bay arab horse 14-2, 7 years old, quiet in harness.
2 gentlemen's saddles, bridles, and martingle.
1 pointer bitch with 4 pups.
1 strong pony dog-cart, in very good order.
2 black Burmah ponies.
1 pair of brown Arabs, 15 hands, showy and f perfect temper, quiet, in single and double harness an saddles, have been in daily use, both ridden on parade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, near the Tobacco Godowns, the salvage of the ship Orvon—
3 large anchors.
9 wooden spars.
A windglass in 14 parts.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of best plated ware by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Sheffield, and other sundry sorts of fancy goods, lamps, toys, &c., on the second floor of house No. 85, behind the Hongkong Bank, in the same premises occupied by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
On SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 1 p.m., on account and risk of whom it may concern, a large and varied consignment of best plated ware, by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, to comprise sets of rich spoons, forks, and knives (1st 2nd and 3rd quality), best enamelled round and oval waiter, 10" 12" 18" 20" breakfast canisters, butter coolers, tea kettles, jelly dishes, &c., &c., also 15 cases containing table hanging and candle lamps of various designs, mechanical and dancing figures, with music and jardiniere dolls, spring toys, engines, hair and coat brushes, solid leather courier bags, dressing cases with fittings complete, purses, note books, card cases, hunting, riding, and dog whips, China toys and figures, white handled butcher knives, card and cigar stands, wall brackets, snuff boxes, tin trunks, by Jones Brothers, in different sizes and shapes, hosiery, glassware, silk umbrellas, gold and silver jewellery, bracepins, charms, lockets, earrings, &c., &c., and a lot of other goods, too numerous to mention.
Catalogues of the plated ware will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of July 1886, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindustan Mill.
The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,943 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,500, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.
Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned,
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Medows Street, Fort, the office furniture and sample goods of Messrs. C. Fleming and Co., consisting of writing desks, chairs, almirah, shelves and sample collection of hanging and other lamps, filters, locks, knives, shoes, candlesticks, umbrellas, sweets, tobacco, perfumery, albums, musical boxes, stationery, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF LADIES' DRESSES.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.
6 Ladies' dresses out of those lately shipped by Mr. Willian Whitely, of London.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 " brown drill.
10 casks hoes of various sizes.
3 cases varnish.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa.—
B C B 141-2—2 cases fancy glassware.
On account of the concerned—
7 bales glazed printing paper, 18 by 22.
11 " " " 25 by 36½.
On account of the concerned—
1 bale 17 reams blue paper, 33.
1 bale H
1 case 50 gross solid throstle bobbins 2 by 2.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office shigram.
1 " waggonette.
1 " handsome brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
A consignment of 12 cases containing about 30 dozen red and 6 dozen white wine from Messrs. Burke and Co., of Algiers.
Sample bottles can be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
Ex s.s. Clyde.
50 tons superior teak-scantlings of various sizes
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
The valuable library of a gentleman, containing from 1,700 to 1,800 volumes relating to history, English literature, classical literature, philosophy and theology, mathematics, law, natural philosophy, medicine, architecture and painting, dictionaries and cyclopoedias and other miscellaneous works, also books in French and other languages, reviews journals, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a week before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA AND WADALA.

On THURSDAY, the 1st July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Anundao Lakshman Pai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Damajee Boodjee Matra, Hurry Damajee Matra and Escobai, widow of Narayen Boodajee Matra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of August, 1882, and of further charge, dated the 27th day of January, 1883.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 6,191 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Matoonga, together with the house and building thereon, assessed under No. 1 and entered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1-997 and 1-998.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold land or batty fields, containing by admeasurement 4,334 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Wadala and entered under No. 1,238.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of ground or batty fields, containing by admeasurement 532 square yards or thereabouts, and situate at Wadala, and entered under No. 1243.
FOURTHLY.—All that piece of ground or batty fields containing by admeasurement 585 square yards, situate at Wadala, and entered under No. 1,234.
FIFTHLY.—All those two pieces of foras land, containing by admeasurement 2,244 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Wadala, and registered under survey Nos. 2,334 and 11,331, and entered under Collector's old No. 429, and new No. 13,356.
SIXTHLY.—All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 3,162 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Wadala, registered under Nos. 124 and 141 and under new Nos. 14,930 and 14,972, with dwelling-house, standing thereon, assessed under No. 107.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
Bombay, 18th June, 1886. CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

JEYPORE
GARNET JEWELLERY.

WE have lately added to our GARNET CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT a JEWELLERY WORK, with the view to bring our garnets, which are known as being the best found in the world, in a more acceptable style before the Indian Public; and we are now prepared to receive orders for jewellery set with garnets of every description in gold and silver.

From the following a general idea might be had of the low rates, at which we are able to supply this:—

	Indian gold from Rs.	to Rs.	Silver from Rs.	to Rs.
Necklets	100	250	5	30
Bracelets	50	100	3	10
Brooches and Lockets	20	45	2	8
Rings	5	35	2	5
Scarf Pins and Necklace Rings	5	25	as.8	4
Ladies Hair Pins	25	35	3	8
Solitaires (per pair)	20	35	3	5
Gentlemen's Shirts Links (per pair)	20	35	1	3
Shirt Studs (per set of four).	20	30	1	2
Earrings	6	20	as.12	3
Rosaries	40	60	6	10

Necklets, Indian style, threaded on imitation or real gold thread, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 35.

Liberal discount, and special arrangements made with dealers in jewellery.

We have taught men under the guidance of an English Lapidary to cut on European tables, and we undertake now to cut to shape and size Rubies and Sapphires for dealers. Also supply unmounted garnets cut to size and shape for jewellery.

Further particulars free by post. Orders and communications to be addressed to

S. J. TELLERY,
Manager, State Garnet Works,
Jeypore, Rajputana.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
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Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.
Full particulars upon application to
KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
" 1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on admits, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSION BONUS 74 per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street,

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
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BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN BENT-WOOD FURNITURE.
EASILY DISJOINTED AND PACKED FOR DESPATCH ANYWHERE.

Library Chair, Rs. 25 each.
A most comfortable reading chair with high cane back.

Office Chair, revolving, Rs. 18 each.
Fitted with strong metal screw and boss.

Deck or Folding Chair, Rs. 15 each.
Ditto do. with arms and leg rest, Rs. 33 each.

Rocking Chair, Rs. 20 each.
A luxurious reclining chair for ladies.

Rocking Sofa, Rs. 33 each.
With adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (straight), Rs. 30 each.
For verandah or bed-room with adjustable back.

Reclining Sofa (undulating), Rs. 38 each.
With adjustable back, most comfortable.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and cane back, Rs. 10 each, or Rs. 110 per dozen.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 9 each, or Rs. 100 per dozen.
The Club or Mess Chair par excellence.

Dining-room Chair, with arms and plain back, Rs. 8 each, or Rs. 90 per dozen.
Similar to the above, with plainer back.

Drawing-room Chair (armless), Rs. 12 each.
Low seat, high cane back, turned legs.

Drawing-room Chair (armless) with cane back, light, strong, and elegant,
Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 65 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with cane back, similar to the above but lighter, Rs. 5-8 each, or Rs. 60 per dozen.

Bed-room or Garden Chair (armless) with plain back, light and strong,
Rs. 4-8 each, or Rs. 50 per dozen.

Piano Stool (revolving), Rs. 12 each.
With

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 4-30 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Colaba, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Venetia entered the dock yesterday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Hussainally Abdoolally, living at Sarang Street, reported to the police having dropped one currency note for Rs. 100, and another for Rs. 10, on Wednesday, somewhere between the Fort and his house.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Remington *vs.* White : Mr. Baker, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

INCAPABLE OF GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Hemta Hira, revenue and police patil of mauze Moti Kumad, taluka Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been convicted under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba, at 5-30 p. m., weather permitting :—

March .....The Royal Review.....L. Chidman.
Euphonium...Solo with Variations by Warnick Willis : s.
Selection from Robert le Diable.....Meyerbeer.
Valse.....When the Children are Asleep..Meissler.
Gavotte .....Gwendoline .....Neilson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Sonna Dad, a day-labourer employed on board the s.s. Assyria, lying in the stream, was yesterday removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture to his right thigh-bone, caused by a bale of cotton falling upon him.—A stevedore's labourer, named Ismail Sheriff, employed on board the s.s. Athens, lying in the Prince's Dock, got his left leg fractured by a bag of grain accidentally falling on him yesterday. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HORSE.—A son of Mr. J. C. Stewart, 6 years old, while in charge of an ayah, was on Saturday afternoon knocked down by a horse ridden by a gentleman in Rotten Row, and was afterwards found to have three of his ribs broken. The gentleman got down from the horse and looked at the child and then rode off without giving his name, though asked to do so. The father, who is residing in the Fort, has informed the police of the occurrence, but up to now the name of the gentleman referred to has not been ascertained.

THEFT AT A MOSQUE.—Gool Mahomed Ahmed, the custodian of a mosque in Mody Street, Fort, reported to the police on Wednesday, that he had been robbed, sixteen days ago, of a canvas bag containing Rs. 1,000, and some loose cash, amount not known, which he had accumulated during the past sixty years that he has been employed in the mosque. The money, it appears, was kept in a box which was secured with two locks, both of which were found intact. The money was last seen safe six weeks ago. An Arab named Ahmed Mubaruk, who used to live about the mosque, and left three weeks ago, is suspected to have committed the theft, and has been arrested.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 15th June, was 443, being 34 as in the previous week, 49 more than in the week ending 16th June, 1885, and 56 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 292 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 25·55 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 109 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 more than in the previous week, and 25 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 75·19 and 13, respectively, as compared with 53·14 and 4 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera last week.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—James Davis, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with escaping from legal custody while on the way by train from Sholapore to Bombay, under an escort of native policemen. The accused was declared a vagrant by the magistrate at Sholapore, Mr. Fleet, C.S., on the 12th instant, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse, Bombay. He was accordingly forwarded on under an escort of three native policemen by a passenger train of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The accused is supposed to have effected his escape while the train was brought to a stand a few paces from the Dadur Station, waiting for a signal, on the morning of the 15th instant. On the arrival of the train at Parel Station, accused was missed. He was subsequently arrested by Inspector Guider on Wednesday afternoon loitering about near the Bori Bunder Station. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, Mr. Anderson appeared before Mr. Justice Jardine and moved, on behalf of Jane Martha Elizabeth Jolliffe, to make absolute a decree *nisi* for a dissolution of marriage granted by Sir William Wedderburn on the 26th November last. Mr. Anderson handed in a certificate from the Prothonotary stating that no one had intervened during the six months allowed before making absolute decrees in such cases. That period had elapsed on the 27th ultimo. The learned counsel said the petitioner did not claim alimony.

The petitioner was a dressmaker doing business at Allahabad, and was married to her husband, Frederick Harris Jolliffe, on the 1st January 1856, at Kurrachee. The grounds on which the petitioner prayed for a divorce were cruelty and adultery, and at the hearing of the suit evidence was adduced that the respondent had for some time been living in adultery with a Miss Higgs.

His Lordship said he would make the decree absolute to-day.

RIVAL LIQUOR-SELLERS.

MR. SHAMRAV RELE appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, sitting in the Appeal Court, and applied for an order to call for the papers in an assault case recently heard before Mr. P. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate. The motion was made on a petition by Mahadoo Kesow, a liquor shopkeeper, and Pandoo Soorkajee, who were twice convicted and punished by the Magistrate on a complaint made by one Luximon Tookaram.

It appears from the petition that Tookaram Ambajee, the father of the complainant, was the holder of a license for the sale of country liquor. In July 1885, the Collector of Bombay put up the license for sale, and the petitioner Mahadoo, being the highest bidder, was declared to be the purchaser. This had given rise to a feeling of bitter enmity on the part of the complainant. On the 6th August 1885, the complainant accused Mahadoo and one Pandoo Soorkajee of causing him hurt. The case was heard before Mr. Byrne, who fined Mahadoo Rs. 100 and Pandoo Rs. 500, awarding the complainant Rs. 50 as compensation, and further bound over the accused in the sum of Rs. 500 each to keep peace for a period of six months. On 5th September 1885, the complainant instituted against the petitioners a suit in the Small Cause Court, claiming Rs. 530-8, as damages alleged to have been sustained by him on account of the hurt; but the suit, after several postponements, was withdrawn. On the 9th February last, that is twenty days before the expiration of the period over which the petitioners' recognizances extended, the complainant again charged them with having, on the 2nd of that month, at 10 o'clock in the night, gone to his house with some half-a-dozen men of bad character armed with sticks, and used abusive and violent language. After examining the complainant and his witnesses, who, it was alleged, had contradicted one another, and after hearing the evidence adduced for the defence, showing that on the night in question Mahadoo was away from Bombay and Pandoo was lying ill at home and unable to leave his house, Mr. Ryan convicted the accused, under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to undergo two days' imprisonment, to forfeit their recognizances, and to be bound over to keep peace in the sum of Rs. 500 each for a further period of six months. Among the grounds of the petition were that there was no reliable evidence to support the conviction, nor were the acts attributed to the petitioners, supposing the complainant's story was true, such as to amount to an offence justifying the forfeiture of the original recognizances. It was further stated that the magistrate's procedure of the case was irregular, as no charge was framed against the petitioners, nor were they called upon to plead.

Their Lordships rejected the application, holding that no sufficient reason was shown for re-opening the case.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 16.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·536
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	80·9
General Directions of Wind*..	W, ENE, WNW, W, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	269
Fall of Rain*	0·36
Total fall during month	2·32
" year	3·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of the 17th..	1·81

* From midnight to midnight.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE STORAGE OF WOOL.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, charged Currimbhoy Hajeebhoy before Mr. Cooper, with storing wool without a license, as required by section 225 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the Municipality, and Mr. Shewshunker defended the accused.

The defence admitted that wool was stored at the godown and cleaned, but gave no offensive smell.

Mr. Crawford opened his case by calling Narayan Chuggon, employed by the accused as a *mehta*, who said he knew that his master had wool in his godown on the 13th May. He had no other wool. He had purchased it in Bombay from Allana Munjee. Witness's master had the wool cleaned in the same godown. The defendant had no license for the godown.

In cross-examination witness said he was once present at the godown when the wool was cleaned. It was picked by coolies, but was not washed or exposed. After leaving the warehouse witness felt in no way unwell, nor while at the godown; he was confused because it was warm..

Charles Paffard, a license inspector, said he went to the warehouse used by the accused in storing wool. There was a considerable quantity. Some was being cleaned. The wool was of the ordinary kind. There was a smell such as there was in all godowns used for the storage of wool. The smell was that of animal matter, very unpleasant.

In cross-examination witness said that no one complained of offensive smells. He took no measures to protect himself from the noxious smells, only that he did not stop too long. He did not put his handkerchief to his nose to stop the smell reaching his olfactory nerves, but used it to clean his hat. Witness knew that the godown was stored with wool in 1885, and he believed in 1884. During those periods he did not remember hearing complaints from the neighbourhood of offensive smells arising from the godown. During the seven years he had to attend to licenses he had visited many wool godowns. He had never to seek medical aid after having been in wool godowns. Witness did not mark the Health Officer when in the godowns take steps to prevent the smells reaching his olfactory nerves. The Health Officer, Dr. Weir, never hesitated to visit wool godowns.

Mr. Shewshunker addressed the Court, and contended that the section under which he was charged specified what kind of wool it was necessary to obtain a license for. He submitted that the washing, cleaning, and drying of wool, which caused offensive or unwholesome smells, required of course a license, but the Act did not include the storage of wool as requiring one. Mr. Crawford submitted that his witness proved the wool stored gave offensive smells, and asked the Court to deal with the case on its merits.

Mr. Cooper reserved his decision on the facts of the case, promising to deliver it on Saturday.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Season Reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th instant :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 11 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif transplanting commenced in four talukas; damage to kharif crops by turtles and kookal in Ghorabari and Shahbandar Talukas. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in three villages in districts, 1 fresh case, 5 recovered, 3 remaining sick. Prices wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 26, 30 and 44; Sakro nil, 38 and 47; Mirpur Batoro 24, 46 and 42; and Sehwan, 32, 40 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 7 11-12 against 8 10-12 on same date last year. Kharif operations in progress. Small-pox in five, fever in four and cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 38½; Sukkur 20, 30 and 36; and Larkhana 18, 28 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Weather hot and sultry. No rain. Kharif cultivation in progress and transplantation general. River at Kotri on 14th 11 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 26, jowari 40, bajri 38, rice white 19 and red 28 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot. Water in Begari below Narawar urgently required; deficient supply in Ghar Division canals. Health good. Wheat 28, rice 19, bajri 44 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Agricultural operations in progress. Public health good. Wheat 35 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 2 cents in Godhra and 29 cents in Dhohad. Ploughing and manuring progressing. Slight small-pox in Godhara. Bajri 37, wheat 29 and Maize 31 pounds.

Kaira.—Sky somewhat cloudy. Public health good. Bajri 37 wheat 32 and rice 20½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 10 cents, total 4 inches 71 cents. Preparations for kharif continue. Slight fever and cattle disease in Amod. Rice 22, bajri 29 and jowari 25 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in Bardoli 65, Pardi 3 and Mandvi 50 cents. Preparations for agriculture going on. Fever and cough in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 38 and nagli 46 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather warm and cloudy. Rain all over the district: Sindkheda 2 inches 62 cents, Nandurbar 2 inches, Jalgaon 1 inch 89 cents, Shirpur 1 inch 74 cents, Yaval 1 inch 64 cents, Amalner 1 inch 30 cents, Shahada 1 inch 6 cents, and Chalisgaon 1 inch 3 cents; in other talukas less than an inch. Sowing of cotton and jowari commenced in four talukas. Small-pox in 6 villages in the Dhulia Taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 34 pounds 6 tolas and bajri 42 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the district: maximum Sinnar 3 inches 97 cents, minimum Bagian 40 cents. Land being prepared for kharif sowing in some places, and in others kharif sowing in progress. Public health good throughout the district. Cattle-disease in one village in Baglan Taluka. Sky cloudy. Wheat 34½, bajri 31 and rice 17½ pounds.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain on 11th and 14th, 5 cents; total to date 2 inches 93 cents, being 6 inches 95 cents below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm from 9th to 12th and 3 warm from 13th to 15th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly. Distant lightning on 9th and 10th, thunder and lightning on 10th.

Thana.—Rain 17 cents, total 9 inches 1 cent. Sowing operations commenced. Fever and cattle-disease in five talukas. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 14th instant).—Rain 73 cents, total 5 inches 78 cents. Fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; measles in Pen cattle-disease in Panvel Taluka. Sowing operations in progress; rain wanted. Rice second sort 23 pounds 17 tolas and tur dal second sort 20 pounds 8 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3 inches 30 cents, total 18 inches 68 cents; rain insufficient; it favoured seedlings, but retarded sowing. Fever in three small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 16-45, vari 14-78 and rice 11-3.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 92 cents in Khed Taluka minimum 20 cents in Purandhar Taluka. Sowing commenced in some parts of the district. Public health good. Cattle-disease in Junnar and Bhimthadi Talukas. Bajri 33 and jowari 45 pounds in the district; in Poona bajri 30 and jowari 35 pounds.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Rahuri 2 inches 84 cents, Nagar 2 inches 16 cents, Sangammer 2 inches Parner 1 inch 67 cents Akola, Shrigonda, Shevgaon, Kopargaon, Jamkhed and Karjat from 58 to 94 cents; Nevasa 30 cents only. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60 pounds, minimum 39; jowari maximum 84, minimum 48.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 97 cents, Barsi 1 inch 10 cents, Madha 1 inch 99 cents, Karmala 33 cents, Pandhapur 9 cents, Sangola 2 cents, and Malsiras 28 cents; more rain required to showing operations, Jowari 58 and bajri 42 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 87 cents, total 1 inch 88 cents; in talukas, maximum Karad 4 inches 76 cents, minimum Man 37 cents. Sowing of kharif suspended for want of more rain. Bajri 32-3 and jowari 36-21.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Sindgi 3 inches 85 cents, minimum in Muddebihal 22 cents. Kharif sowing commenced. Public health good. Jowari 61 and bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 55 cents, total 8 inches 3 cents; elsewhere from 1 inch 78 cents at Athni to 31 cents at Sampgaon. Rice sowings nearly completed to the south-west; Kharif sowings commenced in red soils; elsewhere gound being prepared. Public health good. Jowari 40 and bajri 41 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations varying from 1 inch 80 cents in Nargund to 39 cents in Gadag. Rice sowing almost completed. Sowing of early crops just begun in Ron Taluka; elsewhere land being prepared. Public health good. Rice 23 and jowari 50 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 4 inches 40 cents, total 24 inches 55 cents, Kumta 5 inches 67 cents, Haliyal 75 cents, and Yellapur 37 cents. Sowing operations continue on coast and ghat talukas; rice plants healthy Anthrax continues in Supa Petha. Rice common Karwar 14, district average 13½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 33, bajri 30 and jowari 43 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. Land ready for sowing. Bajri 30, jowari 40 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—No rain. Small-pox and measles still continue in Navsari. Preparation for kharif in progress. Bajri 27, wheat 22 and rice 17 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in parts of Gujrat. Kharif showing operations in progress in most districts. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of seven districts.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

MR. J. G. MOORE has, at the request of Government, written a memorandum on the report of the Abkari Commission. He writes :—

I see no objection to the adoption of the following suggestions on the subject of the country liquor retailers' petition :—

(1.) That the fee for permission to appoint a manager be reduced from Rs. 5 to Re. 1 (paragraph 12.)

(2.) That the labels affixed to casks and bottles containing liquor should be of different shapes and colours, to indicate the varieties of liquor contained in them (paragraph 15.)

(3.) That the payment of the fee of Re. 1 for the police license should be received in the Police Commissioner's Office at the time of the issue of the license (paragraph 16).

(4.) That the time allowed for the removal of mowra spirit from the Carnac Bandar be extended by one hour in the evening (paragraph 17).

In paragraph 14, the Commission recommend that the quantity of liquor saleable to one person in any one day, be increased from 1 to 2 gallons, and that the Abkari inspectors be authorized to issue permits for the sale of quantities in excess of two gallons. I therefore think that there should be no change; but I have no strong feeling on the subject, and if Government deem fit, in the interest of the shopkeepers, to extend the limit from 1 to 2 gallons as recommended by the Commission, I have no objection. The Divisional Abkari inspectors may be authorized to grant permits for the sale of liquor in excess of the prescribed limit, as suggested.

In their paragraph 13, the Commission recommend that the shopkeepers be allowed to buy and borrow liquor from each other, the quantities received being noted by the receiving shopkeeper on the back of a permanent permit given to him. If shopkeepers are allowed to buy and borrow liquor from each other in the manner proposed, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for an Abkari Inspector to satisfy himself that the quantities of liquor (made up of numerous items) noted by a shopkeeper on the back of his permanent permit, have actually been issued from the several shops (in and out of his division) from which the liquor purports to have been received, and out of the stock of licit liquor in those shops. There are no less than 330 shops licensed for the sale of mowra spirit in Bombay, and, if each of the shopkeepers is free to buy and borrow liquor from the 329 others it may be imagined how futile it will be to attempt to compare the accounts of the different shops, playing as they actually do between Uran and Bombay and from the Thana and Kolaba districts. For these reasons, I deprecate the change recommended by the Commission.

I do not see any objection to the adoption of the proposal of the Commission to sell country liquor shop-licenses triennially, instead of annually; in fact, Dr. Pritchard did recommend the licenses for three years from the 1st August 1885, and they would have been auctioned accordingly, but for the derangement caused in the classification and allocation of the shops by the Bhandaris' strike. But I strongly object to the further recommendation of the Commission that a license shoud not be put up to auction, if the existing holder is willing to renew it for a further period of three years at a price to be fixed by the Collector. These shopkeepers have no hereditary rights to licenses; the Commission does not and cannot state that any of them have such a right, and I feel sure that if their proposal is sanctioned, a door will be opened for favouritism and jobbery on the part of the subordinate Abkari strablishments. The prices now realized for the different licenses in any granted represents their proper values, owing to the uncertainty that has prevailed for months past, as regards the future of the liquor trade in Bombay.

I also object to the proposal of the Commission that Government should guarantee the shopkeepers against any increase in the rates of still-head duty or tree-tax during the period of three years for which licenses are granted. Such a guarantee is unnecessary to the shopkeepers, who do not directly pay still-head duty or tree-tax. I do not see why the hands of Government should be tied in this way. If Government reduce the duty, the shopkeepers, will reap increased profits from larger sales stimulated thereby, without paying anything more for their licenses, and they must be equally prepared to take the consequences of enhancements of the rates.

Under the second head (petition of wholesale dealers in foreign spirit), the Commission propose—

(1) that the form prescribed for keeping the liquor account should be altered so as to correspond with that in use in the retail country liquor shops (paragraph 54);

(2) that the maximum license-fee be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and that the minimum rate be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 (paragraph 55);

(3) that the fee for permission to appoint a manager be reduced from Rs. 5 to Re. 1 (paragraph 59).

I have no objection to offer to any of these proposals except that I fail to see any good reason for reducing the minimum rate of licence-fee from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. At present 5 of the wholesale shops pay Rs. 500 each to Rs. 400 each, 7 Rs. 300 each, and the rest numbering 86 pay Rs. 200 each. I do not think that a rate of Rs. 200 is too high for a wholesale shop in Bombay, seeing that Rs. 100 per shop is the general rate in the mofussil, where the demand for foreign liquors is considerably less than in Bombay.

The Commission propose that cocoanut trees standing in the northern half of Bombay, *i. e.*, in Parel, Matunga and Mahim, be allowed to be tapped on payment of a higher rate of tree-tax for the extraction of the juice for distillation only; and that similar trees in the southern half, *i. e.*, in Bombay proper, be allowed to be tapped on payment of a lighter tax for drawing and selling toddy in the raw state only, in both divisions, the number of trees allowed to be so tapped being restricted to 3,000. The Commission would continue the existing prohibition against the tapping of date-palm juice. They make no definite proposal concerning brab trees, but it is presumed that they intend that brab trees should be charged the same rate as cocoanut trees tapped for distillation.

With every respect for the opinions of the members of the Commission, I cannot regard the scheme sketched out by them as calculated to dispose, satisfactorily and finally, of the question of the taxation of toddy and toddy-spirit, with equal justice to all concerned. The scheme presents to my mind half and half measures, difficult to carry out, and satisfactory to no one.

It seems to me, that the scheme propounded by the Commission cannot be worked in a satisfactory manner. Moreover, it will not only perpetuate, but also multiply, the restrictions on the liberties of the tree-owners. The prohibition against the distillation of date toddy, and against the sale of brab toddy in the raw state will continue; the owners of cocoanut trees in the Northern Division will complain that the juice of their trees is not allowed to be drawn on payment of the lighter tax in force in the Southern Division, and to be consumed in the raw state; and the cocoanut tree-owners in the Southern Division will consider it a hardship that the juice of their trees is not allowed to be distilled, even on payment of the higher tax; and, lastly, Government will continually be troubled with the grievance of those whose trees may not be included in the 3,000 trees, which alone are to be tapped in the Southern Division.

But the most fatal objection of all to the scheme is its utter inapplicability to other districts in which spirit is distilled from toddy. The scheme propounded by the Commission is so exclusively designed for Bombay, with its limited area and peculiar configuration, that I do not see how it can, even in a somewhat modified form, be made applicable to extensive districts like Thana and Kolaba, or Ratnagiri and Kanara, with palm trees dotted over areas hundreds of miles in extent.

I think that Mr. Pritchard's plan, with the addition of certain elements which seem to me to be absent from it, will meet all requirements more effectually than any other scheme that I can think of. Mr. Pritchard's plan enables Government to apply to toddy-spirit the same principle that governs the taxation of mowra and other spirits, viz., that of levying duty, according to its alcoholic strength, at such rate as Government think fit to impose; but it does not relieve raw toddy extracted from cocoanut and brab trees from the burden and restrictions which may, quite properly, be imposed on spirit, but which appear to be harsh when applied to toddy, more especially if we accept the opinion of the Commission, which is shared by many, that toddy is to the Indian poor what beer is to the poor Englishman. This object might, I think, be attained, by fixing the tree-tax on toddy trees of all kinds at such rates as may be deemed reasonable for the taxation of raw toddy alone, and leaving the tappers to make what use they like of the toddy so drawn; provided that if they wish to distil toddy into spirit, they can only do so in a public distillery under the supervision of Government officers, and subject to the payment of such stillhead duty on the outturn of toddy-spirit as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

Tapping licenses might be issued without restriction to any one who applies for them, and should entitle the holder to use the juice for domestic consumption, to retail it at the tree-foot, or to sell it to a licensed hawker, shopkeeper or a distiller, and to convert it into vinegar. Hawking and shop-licenses might be separately issued as at present. Separate licenses should also be issued for the distillation of spirit from toddy in a public distillery, the distiller being free to procure toddy from any licensed tapper, hawker, or shopkeeper. Every gallon of spirit of specified strength issued from the distillery might be subjected to the payment of a still-head duty, independently of the amount of tree-tax previously paid for drawing toddy. The spirit might be saleable to licensed shopkeepers in Bombay. In districts other than Bombay, the distiller and seller of spirit will probably be the country spirit farmer of the taluka.

There are already two public distilleries in Bombay, well officered and manned, which are quite sufficient for all practical purposes. There are at present five toddy-spirit distilleries in the Thana District, and two in Kolaba. I think that the number in Thana can, without difficulty, be reduced to three. For each of the five distilleries in Thana and Kolaba, a strong establishment will be necessary for the collection of the duty and for the prevention of the issue of liquor without payment of still-head duty. The cost of establishment for each distillery will range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month, but the cost need not deter the introduction of a desirable measure of reform which is calculated to set at rest, for ever, the burning question of the taxation of toddy and toddy-spirit. The same reform can, I think, be introduced without difficulty in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Collectorates when deemed desirable. At present the need for its introduction in those Collectorates is not pressing, because the tree-tax rates are comparatively very low; because the tax on toddy-spirit cannot be increased unless and until a corresponding increase in the tax on similar spirit in Goa is consented to by the Portuguese Government: and because toddy-spirit does not come into competition with any other still-head-duty-paid spirit in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Collectorates, as is the case in Thana, Kolaba and Bombay.

Under the arrangement described, the conflict of principles alluded to above, will cease to exist; the tax on toddy and toddy-spirit will be separated; the extraction and sale of toddy from trees of any kind will be freed from undesirable burdens and restrictions, and a way will be opened for regulating the tax on toddy-spirit with reference to the duty levied on country spirits of other kinds. All tree-owners and toddy-drawers will be placed on a footing of equality.

I now come to the consideration of the rates of tree-tax for raw toddy in Bombay. First, as regards the tax on date trees, the Commission propose (paragraph 68) that it should be reduced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 3½.

It does not appear necessary to reduce the present rate of tree-tax on date trees. This rate has been fixed solely as a tax on raw toddy, because the greater portion of date toddy has hitherto been consumed in the raw state. The present rate has been in force for the last five years, and has not been complained of before.

It must be remembered that tappers of cocoanut trees are allowed to tap other trees in lieu of such of the trees first taken up as may run dry during the year. Such exchanges are authorized to the extent of 33 per cent., but are in practice usually to the extent of 20 per cent. only. The system of exchanges opens a door for favouritism and jobbery on the part of the subordinate Abkari establishments. It is far better to make a proportionate reduction in the tree-tax rate than to continue the system of exchanges. Such exchanges are allowed in the other districts of the Presidency. If the system of exchanges is abolished, I would recommend that the above rate of tree-tax, Rs. 15, be reduced by one-fifth, *i. e.* to Rs. 12 per tree. The rent charged by the fazindars for the use of their trees is undoubtedly very high. If they reduce it by Re. 1 or Re. 2 per tree, so much will be the additional gain to the tapper.

The rate of tree-tax proposed for cocoanut trees will apply also to brab trees, on condition that no exchanges are allowed.

The tree-tax on cocoanut and brab trees may, as recommended (paragraph 43), be recovered by monthly instalments, an amount equal to two months' tax being recovered in advance, and held in deposit, to be applied in payment of the last two instalments. But a full year's tax should be recovered on each tree licensed to be tapped, even if the license is issued at any time after the commencement of the year.

I would not allow trees to be prepared (paragraph 70) for tapping by "cleaning and levelling the surface of the trunk," before the license is issued and the trees are numbered. This concession, if allowed, will facilitate illicit tapping and render its detection difficult.

I, dissent from the recommendation of the Commission (paragraphs 30 and 34) in favour of the continuance of the tree-tax as a form of taxing toddy-spirit, and strongly recommend the imposition of a still-head duty on that spirit.

The rate proposed by the Commission (paragraph 30) of duty on toddy-spirit is Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon 25° U. P. This rate falls short of my proposed rate by Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon. Gallons 281,365 of toddy-spirit 25° U. P. were issued from the Dadar and Chaupati distilleries in 1883-84, the last year before the strike. Supposing that only 2 lakhs gallons of toddy-spirit are sold annually under the rate proposed by the Commission, the imposition of their proposal will result in a sacrifice of 2½ lakhs of rupees per annum. This loss will be saved by the adoption of my proposal, whether the Bombay Bhandaris resume distillation or not. If they manufacture toddy-spirit they will pay the same duty as is leviable on mowra spirit. If they do not manufacture toddy-spirit, its place will be supplied by additional importations of mowra spirit, on payment of duty at the same rate that toddy-spirit would have paid.

The Commission are quite alive (paragraphs 24 and 28) to the sacrifice of revenue which their proposal involves, and recommend Government to make it up from the interests of the bhandaris and fazindars individually and as a class," and of the poorer classes.

That such a sacrifice will benefit the "bhandaris" and "fazindars" is true; but I cannot accept the statement as regards the poorer classes. The Commission say (paragraph 28) that these poorer classes "prefer toddy-spirit to mowra spirit on account of its being both milder and cheaper." Intrinsically toddy-spirit is not cheaper than mowra spirit.

I am not aware that any class of consumers have a particular predeliction for toddy-spirit as such in preference to mowra spirit, nor do the Commission, who raise their voice in the interests of the poorer classes, assert that they have any such predeliction. All that they require is an intoxicating drink, pure and unadulterated, in sufficient quantity, and at a price which they are able to pay.

I am unable to accept the reasoning of the Commission that the sacrifice which they recommend Government to make, is called for in the interests of the poorer classes in Bombay. On the contrary, it is to be made, will be solely and exclusively in the interests of the bhandaris and fazindars. As such the question becomes, not merely one of a sacrifice of Government revenue, but of justice between persons interested in the toddy-spirit trade and those interested in the mowra spirit trade in Bombay.

In conclusion, I would respectfully remark that the members of the Commission appear to have considered in a straightforward and impartial manner all the matters laid before them; and that, although I have not been able to concur in several of their proposals, their report seems clearly to establish the soundness of the policy pursued by the abkari administration in recent years.

EXECUTION AT YERROWDA.

THE condemned prisoner, Balcrishna Nursinga, who, on the 6th of April last, was sentenced to death by Mr. E. T. Candy, Sessions Judge, for murdering his sister, paid the extreme penalty of the law, on Tuesday, on the new scaffold erected at the Jail, Yerrowda. After the sentence of death had been passed on the prisoner by Mr. Candy, he submitted a petition to Government, praying that his sentence be commuted to one of transportation for life; but the High Court of Bombay not discovering any valid and worthy grounds to reduce the severity of the sentence, refused to interfere in any way with Mr. Candy's decision. While passing the last few days of his miserable life in the condemned cell, Balcrishna is said to have been quite unconcerned as to the awful doom awaiting him. His partook of his meals heartily, and often asked for the quantity to be increased. He appeared to be in good condition and perfect health, but evinced no inclination to hold conversation with any one. He would occasionally venture to enquire as to the result of his appeal. This being received on the 15th was told him, but the future of it did not appear to have affected him much, except by adding to his taciturnity. On Tuesday, he expressed a wish to see the child whom he had bereaved of its mother. When the infant was brought to him, he caressed it fondly, and its innocent prattle acutely affected on his feeling. He kissed the child several times and wept. The child gave it some milk and, with much reluctancy, allowed it to be taken away. There was a large gathering of spectators at the scene of the execution, among them being several of the unfortunate man's friends, but none of his relatives. Precisely at half-past six, Mr. A. H. Plunkett, accompanied by Major Babington, Mr. Biddell, and Messrs. Taylor and Hall, proceeded to the interior of the jail, and there read out the death warrant. The prisoner was then led out pinioned by both arms and marched up to the gallows. Immediately on seeing the assembled crowd, he made a salaam and cried out "Ram ram bhai," and on the cap being put on and the noose adjusted, he spoke for the last time saying "Ram ram Govinda." He seemed gifted with an immense deal of nerve, as he did not exhibit the slightest trace of fear. He walked up the gallows steps most manfully and, to the very last, displayed no concern; spite the known fact that, a few minutes more, he would be cast into eternity. The drop was one of about ten feet, and death must have been instantaneous. As no relatives came forward to claim the body, it was disposed of in the usual manner.—*Deccan Herald.*

CYCLING IN CALCUTTA.

ON Saturday evening, the members of this Club, accompanied by several visitors who had taken advantage of an invitation to join the Club in a general meet, went for a short run on the Diamond Harbour Road. At 9-15 p.m. all were in readiness to start. In the absence of Mr. Turner, the Captain, who was a little indisposed, but who afterwards caught the Club up *en route*, the honorary secretary led the way followed by two visitors on a "Rudge Tandem" Tricycle; then came Mr. Crowder, President of the Bombay Cycling Club," on his fast little "Humber" Tricycle; accompanying him were three other gentlemen on tricycles of various makes; and, lastly, some dozen gentlemen on bicycles, mostly old members of clubs at Home, and one gentleman who had been a member of the old Calcutta Club. The road, on the whole, is in a very fair condition; and from the fact that no serious accident occurred, a most enjoyable run terminated at the head quarters, "Dalhousie Institute," at 10-15 p.m. After refreshing the inner man with sundry pegs, &c., Mr. Turner was voted as Chairman of the social meeting which had been arranged as a wind-up for the evening. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by the Chairman, who in a short but pithy speech welcomed the gentlemen who had favoured the Club with their company, especially thanking Mr. Crowder for the lively interest he had shown in the Dalhousie Cycling Club. Mr. Crowder, in reply, said that it was his earnest desire to see the Cyclist community in India joined together in a similar league to that of the "Cyclist Union" at Home; and at the termination of his speech presented the Club with a photograph, representing the origin or first meet of the "Bombay Ramblers C. C." The remainder of the evening was devoted to an *impromptu* musical entertainment. Among the gentlemen who largely contributed to the enjoyment of the company were—Messrs. Love (Honorary Secretary of the Dalhousie Athletic Club), Evans, Yond, Clark, Whitby, and several others. At the close the meeting was voted such a success that it was decided to hold similar gatherings at intervals throughout the season.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

THE man who murdered his wife and severely injured his daughter with a dao on last Thursday night on the maidan, west of the Red Road, was arrested on Friday evening, not very far from the locality of his brutal act. He will be fortunate if he has not to answer for the crime of a double murder. The daughter, who is in hospital, being in so dangerous a condition on Saturday that the Magistrate had to be sent for at the hospital to take her dying deposition. The murderer, whose name is Ahmoo Serang, has been out of employ for some time. Suspecting his wife of carrying on an intrigue,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

CONSOLS in London yesterday lost ⅛ of the previous advance, being now quoted at 101, while French Rentes in Paris are ¼ higher at 110½. In Indian Securities there is no change.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is reported quiet with a partial decline of 3d., Rapeseed dull and also partially 3d. lower. For Wheat Reuter calls the market dull, and No. 2 Club to arrive in London is reduced 6d. per quarter, but Liverpool prices show no change.

COTTON in Liverpool has re-opened apparently to a much quieter tone, but this is only what might be expected in Whit week, when trade all round in Lancashire is at its quietest. The sales yesterday were only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 400 Surats, and although spot prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. From New York prices come unaltered.

In Bombay the market for the staple is dull and quiet to a degree. With every indication that the rains have fairly set in, exporters are at an end of their season's work, and are simply not attempting business. Nor are the local mills doing much in the shape of buying, so that there is nothing to induce any change in prices. The receipts from the districts are daily diminishing, and for the week ending to-day, the total only amounts to 29,000 bales. The following were the arrivals yesterday :—

Growth.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dholleras	5,047	1,442
Broach	266	76
Bengals	2,491	712
Berar	1,225	350
Khandeish	2,832	809
Barsee and Nuggur	794	227
Western and Madras	1,005	287
Compta and Dharwar	1,284	367
Persian	275	78
Sind	2,393	675
Total Day's Receipts	17,582	5,023
Total Receipts for 3 days (14th to 16th June)	59,181	16,909
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,427,830	1,265,095
Do. 1885	3,233,957	923,987

WHEAT is steady with fewer sellers. Practically an advance of ¼ anna per cwt. is being asked, not on the strength of the existing demand or on account of the home advices, but merely owing to the indisposition on the part of dealers to do business, unless in what they have actually in hand. After their unfortunate experience during the past season this is scarcely to be wondered at, but the position they are taking up cuts two ways. At the moment it has a tendency to advance prices, but ultimately it may have quite the opposite effect by helping to accumulate unsold stocks. The following are current quotations :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 3-14-9	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-15-6 to Rs. 4	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Red	„ 3-10-6	„

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. Rapeseed is dull of sale, and we quote Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 5-11½, Red Delhi Rs. 4-12½ per cwt.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnut.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	980	...	...	...	...	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	21,002	1,423	9,225	4	242	..
G. I. P. Ry.	23,074	4,381	41	1,484	327	50
Total	48,056	5,809	9,266	1,488	569	50
Total for 3 days	182,002	30,849	36,366	5,233	3,596	50
Total for 1886						
since 1st Jan	7,206,181	2,922,774	902,694	775,072	89,887	302,755
Do. 1885	5,852,264	4,024,587	1,071,872	990,545	...	..

FREIGHTS continue quiet. The s. s. Suez has been retixed for this month's loading at 31s. 3d. to 32s. 5d. at 2s. exchange for Naples. The current rates on the berth are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	„	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Open Charter	„	22s. 6d.
Havre	„	23s. 9d.
Dunkirk	„	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Antwerp	„	23s. 9d.
Genoa	„	32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	„	30s. 0d. to 31s. 3d.

COALS.—There is a very little doing, the season being practically at an end. A part cargo of Powell Duffryn Cardiff has been sold at Rs. 14¾, alongside in harbour, and Davison's West-Hartley nearly due is offering at Rs. 14½ without loading to business.

EXCHANGE.—The result of the biddings for Council drafts yesterday was to give 15 lakhs in wire transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 15-32d. There has been nothing in this to affect the market either way, certainly not to strengthen it, and we have accordingly had a very quiet day at previous rates. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1'85½	„

That Calcutta has taken nothing would appear to indicate that the pressure in money on that side is relaxing, but the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balance as telegraphed only shows an increase of Rs. 17,000.

The Silver in the Mint as shown by the return published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the mint on 5th June 1886	24,95,666
Silver received during the week	2,866
	24,98,532
New coin paid during the week	8,34,817
	16,63,715
Silver belonging to private individuals.	57,089
	17,20,804
Last week	24,98,398

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at yesterday's prices, say Rs. 97 7-16 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet but firm. For Spinning and Weaving Mills values are the turn higher, but there is no great activity about. Other things are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.c.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	340
Bank of Madras	10,000	504	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	262
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	275
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	*197½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	600	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	330
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	660
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	167½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	6150	..	..	6144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	6100	..	..	6154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	115
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	360
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	571	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Bhowanagur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo.CottonMfgCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	...	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	173
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Ciabe Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	660
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	665
City of,BombayShares	935	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,350	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	960
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	500	Rs. 75	965
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	490
Indian Mantg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,250
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	612½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,155
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,725
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	760
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	20	1,230xd
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	1823
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Oriental	5,726	625	625	..	680
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	210
Prince of Wales Spining Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	987½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	965
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	673	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,345c
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	675
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	890
Luxmidas Khimji & S. W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	..	880

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190 / 145
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	253
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	47
Do. New issue	600		37	10 2-3p.c	47
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	129
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	*3,275
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	62	375	45	815
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	22
Clydesdale DyeingCo	1,000	500	100	...	125
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcha & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	15 p.ct.	109
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	169
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	320
Philips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 15	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	15,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1080x
Tnacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	19.5
Western Khandeish Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	27.5xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Paris, 2,662 tons, Capt S. Dechaille, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Capt F. Cole, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kingdom, 1,414 tons, Capt H. Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (15th May), with a cargo of coal and 4 deck passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Capt J. P Nailor, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Rangoon (20th May), with a cargo of timber.

THE s.s. Peveril, 1,974 tons, Capt James Walters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 21st), with a cargo of 3,130 tons coal. She is consigned to Killick, Nixon &Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Str. Pachuraba, 544 tons, Capt C. R. Kendull sails to-day for Karrachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee and 66 deck.

THE Ship Sierra Colonna, 1,035 tons, Capt J. S. Proctor, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Cardiff (10th April), with a cargo of 2,154 tons coal. She is consigned to Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH JUNE.

Vessels.	N't Tonnage	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mascotte	2113	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
„ Amphitrite	2488	B. Gelcich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
„ Paris	2602	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	3044	C. G. Merello	Rubattino & Co.
„ Hankow	2331	W. McKenzie	James Mackintosh.
„ Niagara	20[illegible]	W. Gill	Killick, Nixon & Co.
Ship C. Chief	1749	J. S. Tupman	Wallace & Co.
S.S. Cassius	1791	Rix	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Olympia	1654	E. R. Care	W.&A. Graham&Co.
„ Stella	1574	Partridge	Cursetjee & Eduljee.
„ Lalpoora	2139	J. Smith	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Zambesi	1534	F. Cole	P. & O. Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rogers	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Cathay	1884	J. P. Hassall	P. & O. Co.
„ Assam	1597	W. J. Nantes	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Nevasa (s)	Nailor	Rangoon, May 20.
	Sierra Colonna	Proctor	Cardiff, April 10.
17	I. M. S. Clive	Creagh	Karachi, June 14.
	Peveril (s)	Walters	Liverpool, May 21.
	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	Liverpool, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
17	Vorwarts (s)	Andrianich	Trieste, &c.
	Essex (s)	Langley	London.
	Arcot (s)	Parsonage	Coast and Calcutta.
	Zambesi (s)	Cole	Singapore, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Paris, for Liverpool.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.

The steam-ship Malda entered for loading yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June.
ARRIVALS.
13 Professor (s) ... Wallace ... Liverpool, May 10.
Othello (s) ... Harvey ... Liverpool, March 9.
DEPARTURES.
June 13.—Steamers Goa, Argo and Africa. Ships Mairi Bhan and Brodick Castle.

MADRAS.

June.
ARRIVALS.
12 Hesperia (s) ... Liverpool.
Shahzada (s) ... Calcutta.
14 Nepaul (s) ... Calcutta.
John Davie ... Calcutta.
Masora (s) ... London.
Lindores ... Cuddalore.
June.
DEPARTURES.
13 Chyebassa (s) ... London.
Bantam (s) ... Singapore.
Shahzada (s) ... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Niagara s—224 kegs paint, A Sumsoodin; 360 kegs paint, Heptoola Shaik Adum.
FROM GLASGOW.
Niagara s—86 cases whisky and 18 cases rum, Jamsetjee Framjee; 120 cases whisky, B and A, Hormarjee.
FROM LONDON.
Rosetta s—20 packages hand flour mills, H A Geyer and Co; 10 cases color, G Mooljee.
Rohilla s—2 hogsheads rum and 1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Lalpoora s—6 bales writing paper, A K Tyebally; 75 packages empty soda water bottles and 50 packages fruit bottles and 25 casks glassware, S M Fazul; 50 cases matches, E Sumsoodin and Co; 3 cases matches, N A Bomonjee Moola and Co.
Surat s—4 cases oilmanstores, Barton and Co.
Kerbella s—5 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Altmore s—17 cases confectionery, E Sumsoodin and Co; 10 cases matches, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Laleham s—6 cases sewing machines, Framjee Tamooljee.
FROM MARSEILLES.
R Rubattino s—10 cases butter, C N Patel and Co; 86 cases brandy, Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy; 85 cases vermouth and 55 cases liqueurs, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
FROM BORDEAUX.
R Rubattino s—60 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Rialto s—10 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Niagara s—100 bales hemp, Owen and Okell; 8,986 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Khimjee Vurdhwan and Co, 38 bales wool, K Tolaram; 3 cases bristles, P B Dadybuyor; 7 bales wool, Cawasjee Mogajee.
P. G. Carvill—200 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co.
Paris s—21 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Cathay s—140 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.; 181 cwts cloves, A Hemraj; 1,998 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Hankow s—629 lbs' indigo, K Dwarkadass; 80 cwts gum, Bhimjee Sajun.
Essex s—5 cwts ivory, Ebram Papia, 300 cwts sandalwood chips and 110 cwts turmeric, M Dayal; 680 cwts myrabollams, S Dhurumsey.
FOR HULL.
Knight Errant s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.
Sorrento s—41,943 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—3 cwts mowra flowers, F Masotti and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts poppy seed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR NAPLES.
Bedouin s—22,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,444 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
R Rubattino s—5,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co,
FOR MARSEILLES.
Olympia s—900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 3,750 cwts castor seed, R. Nixon and Co; 100 cwts chillies, R R Raghunath and Co.
Arabia s—9,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Cassins s—400 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier.
FOR VENICE.
Amphitrite s—350 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR LEGHORN.
R. Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Stella s—3,268 cwts ground-nuts, Lang, Moir and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Venetia s—21 bales twist, L. Chuttoo; 50 bales twist, Hajee E. Ellias and Co; 9 cwts horns, 45 cwts kismiss, 62 cwts bedellium, 12 cwts jurdalloo, and 350 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching; 28 bales cotton, 96 bales twist, Tata and Co; 152 bales cotton and 1,195 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 135 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 142 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 14 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and sons; 30 bales twist, J Damjee; 100 bales twist, D Foolchund; 87 bales twist, Tharia Topen; 311 bales twist, C Ebram; 200 bales twist, G L Moolchund; 75 bales twist, S. Abraham; 600 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Bormida s—50 bales twist, The Ripon Mfg. Co. Ld.; 343 bales twist, Hormusjee Dorabjee; 100 bales twist, Baloobhoy Calanbhoy; 95 bales cotton, Hirachund Khibdass; 25 bales twist, O Khetsee; 50 bales twist, J Raghowjee; 150 bales twist, N Bhailal; 100 bales twist, O Nailchund; 154 cwts olibanum and 46 cwts bedellium, Abdoola Mowjee; 50 bales twist, E Bodlew; 77 bales twist, M Hurruckchund; 35 bales twist, H Ramgopal; 247 bales twist, H P J cotha; 164 bales twist, M Jaitha & Co; 75 bales twist, T Hukmichund; 42 cwts rapeseed, M. Fazul; 50 bales twist, K. Kalooram; 268 bales twist, F D Petit.
Zambesi s—34 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.; 11 chests opium, N J Abraham; 5 chests opium, J Moolchund.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bormida s—33 bales twist, the Ripou Manufacturing Co, Ld; 50 bales twist, K Calooram.
Venetia s—25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 32 bales twist, S Abraham; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Zambesi s—8 chests opium, E J Abraham; 3½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Bormida s—69 bales twist, Baloobhoy Calanbhoy; 71 bales twist, Hormusjee Dorabjee; 25 bales twist, F D Petit.
FOR TORRE DEL ANNUNZIATA.
Bedonin s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Bormida s—200 bales twist, Baloobhoy Calanbhoy; 50 bales twist, K Kalooram; 50 bales twist, K Hurmookrai; 50 bales twist, D Ramcoomer.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month
Plain Square ... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square ... „ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ... „ 1,500
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square ... „ 38-0 „ „
Boudoir (on three Legs) ... „ 70-0 „ „
To Zinced Cases ... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona: J. Main-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis. They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CAPE COLONY.

DEATH.

CUFFE—March 30, at Ceres, Cape Colony, Surgeon George M Cuffe, R N, late of H M's Ships Raleigh and Antelope.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—June 17, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Wm. Cuthbert Anderson, of a son.

DEATHS.

ASHBY—June 16, at No 2, Nesbit Road, Masagon, George Wilfrid, the darling son of George and Elizabeth Ashby, aged 6 days.

WERGE—June 13, at Satara, Captain Edwards Werge, 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCLEAN—June 7, at Doodputtee Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Colin McLean, prematurelyof a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—PEART—June 14, at St Mary's Church, Shahjahanpore, by the Rev W J Burdett, B A, James Fearnley Stewart, Scottish Rifles and 17th B C, third son of the late Colonel Alexander Stewart, R A, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazine, Madras, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Steuart Peart, Esq, District Engineer, Shahjahanpore.

DEATH.

HARRIS—June 4, at Waltair, T D Harris, Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam, aged 53.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1886.

THE death of the Maharajah Holkar, which occurred at Indore yesterday morning, removes one of the chief of the feudatory Princes of India. A long and distressing malady had prepared the public for the news of his death at any time during the past few months; but not the less it will be felt that the disappearance of Holkar from the scene leaves a blank in the great company of native rulers which it will be for some time to come difficult for the imagination to fill. He possessed in a remarkable degree some of the more striking characteristics of his order. There is no native State in India in which the personal actions of the ruler were more predominant or pervading than Indore. No great chieftain took a more vigilant or more constant part in the administration of his territories. In the Indore State it was peculiarly true that "hukm was more than law." And Holkar's was so strong a personality that no part of the administration escaped his guidance and control. Whether in all respects he ruled wisely and for the best is a question that cannot be favourably answered if it be approached from the English standpoint. Regarding him, however, as a native ruler, and applying to his administration the standard of government conformed to in the average native State, the verdict that is to be passed upon his need not be unfavourable. Indore will have no reason to complain of its lot if his successor, who in the days of his minority has not succeeded in winning golden opinions, rule as firmly, as equally, and with as full regard for the interests of his State as the great Chief who died yesterday.

THE further intelligence from Burma which reaches us to-day adds little to the particulars already published regarding the lamentable death of Mr. Phayre, except the unsatisfactory circumstance that the small body of troops and police which accompanied him had to fall back through a failure of ammunition. But there is an additional telegram to-day which speaks of an encounter not less harmful to our prestige than the incident at Padeng. A small detachment of sepoys and police, when not far from the frontier station of Allanmyo, were attacked by a stockaded force of about five hundred dacoits. That the Burmese police deserted when ordered to attack is not astonishing, considering recent experience of police formed in Burma from local material. But the refusal of the sepoys to move forward, though urged to do so by the two officers in charge, is an ugly incident, which seems to warrant sterner measures towards them. But our correspondent adds that it is a wonder the whole party were not annihilated. Are we to infer from this that in this instance another act of splendid but ineffectual rashness would have been attempted but for the refusal of the small force to undertake it?

A FEW weeks ago the accomplished gentleman who has recently taken up the post of Consul-General for Persia in this city conveyed to a large gathering of Parsees a gracious message from his august Master, which many of them interpreted as an invitation to them to return to their Fatherland. Nothing could have been more kindly than the terms in which the message was conveyed. It was rich in all the graceful redundancies of Persian diction; but there was a substantiality in it which seemed to forbid the belief that it was merely

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, 17.

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar died here at eleven o'clock this morning. The Prince Bala Saheb, who was invested with the Government last week, succeeds him on the *Gadi*.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

THE DEATH OF MR. PHAYRE.

SERIOUS COLLISION WITH DACOITS NEAR ALLANMYO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 16.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* particulars of the affair in which Mr. Phayre lost his life, show that while at Ngapeh with fifty police and fifty sepoys under a native officer, he heard of the gathering of dacoits at Padeng. He proceeded thither, and arrived at dusk on the 8th. He found the enemy entrenched strongly under Bohsway, who during the night was reinforced.

The next morning the enemy began firing upon Mr. Phayre's party from three sides. Mr. Phayre then, against the advice of a native officer, selected ten police and ten sepoys, and rushed upon a strong point of the enemy's entrenchment. He was shot close to the entrenchment in the groin and breast.

Two of his men, who attempted to recover the body, were wounded. The rest of the troops retired, owing to the ammunition failing. The dacoits carried off the body.

It is strange that in one year three Assistant Residents at Mandalay have met with a violent end. Mr. St. Barbe was shot by dacoits, Mr. Davis shot himself, and now Mr. Phayre has been killed.

Mr. Gillam, Agent of the Bank of Bengal, is shortly proceeding to Mandalay to open a branch of the Bank of Bengal. The Government has offered a site for the building.

Two hundred claims upon the late Burmese Government, not recorded in the Hloot, were lately presented to Theebaw, who admits one hundred and sixty of the number.

ALLANMYO, JUNE 16.

Lieutenant Parsons, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Dobson, of the Police, arrived here this morning wounded, the former severely. They, with a small detachment of sepoys and Burmese police, were reconnoitring beyond the frontier on the 14th.

When nearing the village of Zeni, about five hundred dacoits opened fire behind a strong stockade round the village, and from a commanding position on the large hill behind the villages. The dacoits were composed of Shans and Burmese, who had Jingals and Sniders.

Two sepoys were killed, and one is missing. A sepoy Jemadar behaved admirably.

The men refused to follow, though urged by Lieutenant Parsons and Mr. Dobson, who were wounded while encouraging the men. The Burmese police and some of the sepoys deserted at the commencement of the affray.

It is a wonder the whole party on the open ground was not annihilated.

THE RAPING MOULMEIN TELEGRAPH LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Siamese portion of the Raping Moulmein telegraph line is expected to be finished before the end of the month.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

The Afghan Boundary Commission is still at Khamiab. The general health is improved. The heat is increasing, the thermometer marking 105 degrees in the tents in the day time.

OPERATIONS IN THE CHINDWIN VALLEY.

Colonel Toker's operations in Chindwin have ended successfully. He defeated the rebels at Bolek on the 8th, and occupied Kendat on the 10th, without opposition.

The Tummoo garrison is to be maintained, but a portion of the troops will be stationed at Kongong Hill, a village 3,000 feet high, eight miles off, which is more healthy than Tummoo.

Captain Stevens, with a detachment of the 42nd B. I. and one gun, left Manipur on the 5th for Tummoo, which was expected to be reached on the 9th.

Major Trotter is recovering

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD HARTINGTON'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Marquis of Hartington has issued his electoral manifesto.

He urges the necessity of an Imperial Parliament at Westminster representing the whole Kingdom, and the powers conferred by it upon subordinate bodies, he says, must be delegated and not surrendered to them. The right of control, he declares, must be expressly reserved, and justice administered by an authority responsible to Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE'S OPPONENT.

Colonel Walker will be the Conservative candidate who will oppose Mr. Gladstone at the approaching election in Midlothian.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. J. Bryce, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the subject of the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army is progressing under the direction of Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the British High Commissioner in Egypt.

THE MORTALITY AT ASSOUAN.

Replying to a further question, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the reported mortality of British soldiers at Assouan from enteric fever has been exaggerated.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Agents and Executives of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were entertained at a banquet given last evening at St. George's Club, Hanover Square, and the same passed off with great success.

Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, the Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Exhibition, presided, and there was a large number of guests present.

Several speeches were made rejoicing at the growth of feeling for Imperial Unity, and expressing the conviction felt on all hands for the great value of India and the Colonies to England, and adding that the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, which was opened by Her Majesty the Queen in person, was a pride to the Empire.

Mr. E. C. Buck, the Commissioner in charge of the Indian Courts, in responding to the toast of the "Indian Section," thanked on behalf of himself and his colleagues for the flattering terms in which the Indian Courts were alluded to by the speakers.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Bombay mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warooaga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

Mail-steamer Bengal, from Aden, arrived.

H. M. S. Bacchante left for Trincomalee.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras		3¾
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69⅜
4½ " "		72½
3 "	Consols for account	101
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		44½

Arrival—Swiftsure.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, June 16.

10 p.m.	83·2

THURSDAY, June 17.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	82·6

THE *Government Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, C.S., on his return from furlough, to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Kaira and Political Agent, Cambay; and of Mr. W. Allen to be First Assistant Collector, Surat, but continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira until relieved.

MR. R. W. S. PINHEY, Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, has been allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for four months. Mr. Dyaram Gidumal, C.S., will act during his absence.

COLONEL K. A. JOPP, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), from the date of the departure of Colonel J. Bonus on furlough.

THE services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, Health Officer, Bombay, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, with effect from the date on which they are no longer required in the Sanitary Department.

MISS G. SPENCER, Lady Superintendent, Barton Female Rajkot Training College, has passed an examination in Gujerati according to the Higher Standard.

THE Secretary of State has telegraphed to the Government of India regarding Government scholarships at home, that only free passages to England have been sanctioned and not £100 passage money.

COLONEL LOCKHART, on his return from the Mission to Gilgit, will act as Quartermaster-General, in place of General Chapman, who is about to take six months' leave.

THE Thakur Sahib of Gondal had the honour of being invited to Windso Castle, last month, where he was presented to Her Majesty by the Earl of Kimberley.

THE death is announced of Captain Werge, 22nd Regiment Bo. N. I., which took place at Satara, on Sunday. The deceased officer had been ailing for some time, and with the hope of improving his health, he went to Mahableshwar, where he remained for two months. He did not, however, derive any benefit from the change, and therefore contemplated leaving for England by the last mail steamer. In the meantime, however, his case suddenly assumed a change for the worse, and he sank rapidly and passed away on Sunday. All the civil and military officers at Satara attended the funeral.

IN Nimar, a district on the borders of the Central Provinces, Tantia Bhool and his gang were last year concerned in six dacoities, the value of the property robbed being Rs. 5,393, and of the property burned and destroyed Rs. 10,693. There were three trials in connection with these cases, but none of them affected the real culprits.

THE fact of opium being much cheaper in Holkar's territory than in the Central Provinces gives rise to a good deal of smuggling. Severe punishments are inflicted when offenders are caught, and rewards are granted liberally. In one case a Post Office official was convicted of smuggling opium by concealing it in the Post Office Railway van. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, considers that this punishment is too light for such an offence, and has asked that the proceedings may be called for and forwarded for his inspection.

THE rank and file of the Tibet Mission are now busily engaged in repacking the boxes of presents for mule carriage, and will, it is expected, be able to start in a few days. The officers of the Mission will follow a little later, as they will travel much faster than the heavily-laden mules. Babu Sarat Chundra Das does not accompany the Mission. There is no reliable news of what is going on beyond the frontier, and it is probable that Mr. Macaulay himself will not know the exact position of affairs until he meets the first of the Chinese Ambans, or Tibetan Jongpens.

A TELEGRAM from Manipur states that the late insurrection against the new Raja was not raised by his brother, but by Para Chaoba, who held the post of Sagone Hanjada, or Master of the Horse, under the late Maharaja. Para Chaoba is one of the sons of Raja Narsing, who was Regent of Manipur for some years during the minority of the late Maharaja. Since Para Chaoba, with about 200 followers effected his escape towards Kachar, his brother Magjeem, with some of the other leaders in the insurrection, have been arrested.

SOME of the minor results of the migration to the hills are very instructive. For instance, an insolvent who was in Government employment, assigns as the cause of his insolvency the expenses that he was obliged to incur through being ordered to go with his office to the hills. The allowances granted were not, he stated, sufficient to cover the expenses of the two establishments he was obliged to keep up, one for himself in the hills, and another for his family in the plains. So that he had to borrow money, and hence his insolvency, which, according to the Government rules, will involve the loss of his appointment.

THE arrangements for the protection of the troops in Upper Burma against the rainy season are being rapidly completed. The preparations for housing the troops in the various posts where they will have to be maintained were reported some time ago to be well advanced. Next to this in importance is to provide for communication during the time when ordinary means of transit are so liable to interruption. Amongst other measures towards this end a steam line is being organised between Tounghoo and Nyingyan, which will serve all the garrisons in the Sittang Valley with more certainty than boat convoys, which have sometimes been attacked on this line. Telegraph lines too are to be constructed forthwith from Tounghoo to Yemethen, and from Shwaybo to Yen.

HITHERTO the authorities in Upper Burma have held their hands to some extent in dealing with the dacoits owing to the amnesty allowed by Lord Dufferin. The period of amnesty expires, however, on the 30th June, after which probably small mercy will be shown to the Burman banditti.

CAPTAIN PARROTT, Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy, has been appointed to the charge of the Minboo district, left vacant by the death of Mr. Phayre. Other news from Upper Burma is that Mr. Colquhoun, the Deputy Commissioner of Sagain, with Major Braddon, of the Hampshire, has made a capture of a notorious dacoit leader with all his flocks and herds on the banks of the Moo River. This stroke should go far to complete the pacification of the Sagain district, which has been quieting down rapidly of late.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S stay in Calcutta this season will be considerably longer than usual—probably until the Puja holidays—and whether any member of the Government will remain behind in Darjeeling is not yet settled. The ordinary practice is for at least one Under-Secretary to stay at Darjeeling, and as far as economy of time or money is concerned, it is probably desirable that the whole of the Secretariat should not be removed at once.

THE *Spectator* makes the following singular comparison between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington:—Mr. Gladstone, as we have once before said, is greatest when he is acting on the Christian precept, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him twain." He is never so much himself as when he conjures up before the imagination the triumphs of concession, the victories of sympathy, the mysterious power of unexpected sacrifice. His weakness lies in his very strong tendency to attenuate the sacrifices necessary for these great purposes to persuade himself and others that the price to be paid will fall materially short of the price which the logic of the situation really requires. Lord Hartington's strength lies precisely in the opposite direction. He is never so great, we may say, as when he is acting on the very different Christian precept to count the cost of a proposed sacrifice before deciding that it is right to make it. "Which of you, desiring to build a tower, doth not first sit down and count the cost, whether he have wherewith to complete it, lest haply when he hath laid a foundation and is not able to finish, all that behold begin to mock him, saying, 'This man began to build and was not able to finish.'"

As an instance of the impertinence of Society journalism, it would be difficult to beat this paragraph in the *World*:—"It is a pity that the Princess of Wales, who has for so many years borne, and most deservedly so, the reputation of being the best-dressed woman in London, should bestow so little attention and taste on the dressing of her daughters. Anything more sombre and out of keeping with place and season than their costumes the other afternoon at the Greek Theatre, I have seldom seen; and the same remark would as aptly apply to their appearance at the opening of the Colonial Exhibition."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to Mr. Grant Duff's speech on the occasion of the Convocation of the Madras University, says:—Mr. Grant Duff has lately been discoursing in his old style to the convocation of Madras University. He took occasion especially to warn Indians against meddling in English party politics, and drew a terrible picture of "our English Demos." This being, it appears, is, "when his path is crossed, about the most formidable personage on the surface of the planet." He did not understand that the movement of 1857 was directed against him; if he had, "many things might have taken a worse turn than they did." The Governor of Madras has often smiled at the sagacious advice given to Indians to use both parties at home for the good of India, without being entangled in their contentions. Even so, he has thought, does the prudent and reflective moth (the Grant Duff of the moth world, let us say,) propose to use the candle. But then what is the poor Indian with political tastes to turn his hand to? Nothing, blandly replies his monitor, for if to meddle in home politics is to reap the whirlwind, to play at politics in India is to plough the sand. A very comforting doctrine, truly—for those who have a hand in the game of politics in India. "Avoid politics" may be good advice to the average youth who has to make his way in the world; but why a whole people should be advised to have nothing to do with what most concerns them as a people, is what even the lucidity of the ex-member for the Elgin Burghs does not make quite clear to us."

ALL Berlin journals have been full of the career and the praise of Leopold von Ranke. Professor Rossler, the well-known historian, publishes an article in the *Post*, in which he speaks of Ranke's eagerness to complete his great task, and gives some account of his method of work. He says:—

Ranke had everything in his head before he commenced to write the first word, not merely that he had made the arrangements usual in all literary work, but because for years he was accustomed to give every event its place in history, placing some obscure personage in his right light. This was an internal process which he carried on from necessity, and not as a task. Nevertheless, he repeatedly told me that his History of the World must be regarded as a new work, based on completely new studies, and this assurance was quite true, for the intensiveness, vivacity, and perspicacity of his mind were so great that every fresh examination of original sources produced altogether new impressions and ideas. He once told me he would be satisfied if he could complete the "Middle Ages" in three volumes, ending respectively with the years 1125, 1308, and 1492. He considered a fresh description of the discovery of America specially desirable. This wish clearly shows that he was discontented with previous descriptions of that important event.

THE Emperor William addressed an autograph letter of condolence to the eldest son of the deceased Professor von Ranke, in which he says:—

There is gone down to the grave a man of honour, and a true patriot, who, as such, was dear to me, but for whom also I entertained a special affection from our long personal acquaintance. His name will be remembered throughout the world for historical researches, and also as an unequalled historian, who continued to display his extraordinary powers up to the last days of his life. I shall ever mourn his loss in grateful remembrance, and hold his memory in honour."

GERMAN historical science has suffered another heavy loss in the death of Professor Georg Waitz, the most prominent pupil of Ranke, and editor of the "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica." He was born in 1813, and died early on May 25th, after a few days' illness.

THE famous Northbrook ship-building programme, as amended and enlarged by Lord George Hamilton, is found too costly for the latter's successors. It is therefore to be rigorously docked. As far as laymen can make out, this is the meaning of the controversy about abandoning the Nile and the Trafalgar. A year and a half ago we learnt, on the highest authority, that the country was deficient in ironclads, and that a great effort must be made to build them. Since then it has been found out that ironclads are obsolete. The discovery is suspiciously sudden, and looks very much as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had something to do with it. We are told that, of course, if the Nile and Trafalgar are dropped, other ships of a different design will be built instead. That is by no means certain. The Admiralty and the Exchequer, having got rid of these costly items, will be deeply tempted to postpone the consideration of the equivalent vessels till a more convenient season.

THE London correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, who is understood to be Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., writes as follows regarding the split in the Liberal party:—

I am utterly indifferent as to party organization. I think as a rule the objects that lead men to union are very paltry, and that the rivalries and ambitions by which they are regulated bring out some of the worst features of human nature. I have, however, a sincere respect for Lord Hartington. If ever I knew an honest straightforward politician in my life, he is one, and there is no man who in his way has made more sacrifices for his party than he has done. His opposition to Mr. Gladstone's present policy is transparently sincere and disinterested. I believe the split will lead to his permanent severance from the Liberals. It is not in his nature to go over to the Tories; but his labours in the Liberal cause are about terminated. Mr. Bright feels the matter more keenly than Lord Hartington. Most of the discontented, whether they mean it or not, have said good-bye to Liberalism and the Liberals. This Home Rule question won't be settled for some years. This Parliament won't see it disposed of, nor the next, nor probably the next after that. Over the fight political animosities will grow and fester, and will lead to a complete recasting of party lines. When the Tories drove out the Peelites the party was permanently weakened for a generation. If the men who were excluded from the meeting to-day should, as I believe many of them will, leave the party for good and all, it is not a hopeful outlook for Liberalism.

THE death of a ship captain was recently ascribed by medical authorities to blood-poisoning, caused by his vessel carrying a cargo of nitrate of soda. The sailors were affected with what they called rheumatism. The captain, being in the after-cabin, suffered the full force of the evaporation of the nitre. It is said that four captains in the employ of a leading Eastern shipping firm have died within a few years of the same cause.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR A. R. TAYLOR MCRAE and Major E. R. Reay, General List, Infantry, have been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels on completion of 26 years' service.

THE appointment of Major H. J. B. Hargreave to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, is gazetted.

LIEUTENANT T. A. FISCHER, of the 2nd Yorks Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps on completion of his period of probation.

LIEUTENANT H. M. ABT has been appointed to act as Second in Command, Kolhapore Infantry, in addition to his duties as Adjutant.

THE order in the Political Department, placing the services of Major Hunter at the disposal of the Junagad State, has been cancelled.

THE MONSOON.

TARDY as it has been in its arrival, the monsoon has at last broken unmistakeably in Bombay. Two days ago the clouds began to cover the sky, and on Wednesday night a heavy fall of rain occurred. During the earlier part of yesterday there were further showers. Towards night the wind, blowing in gusts, increased in violence till it became almost a gale. At nine o'clock rain descended in torrents, to the accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The *maidan* was speedily flooded, and in the Fort the thoroughfares become impassable. At midnight there was every appearance of the boisterous weather continuing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	2 93	2 35	3 50	3 95
June 16, Wednesday	0 36	.....	.....	....
June 17 Thursday	....	3 36	3 54	1 94
Total	3 29	5 71	7 4	5 89
Corresponding date last year	2 19	1 98	2 52	2 47

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 17, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·491	91·0	S	16	0·00
Surat	·542	88·1	SW	Light	0·43
Bombay	·540	82·4	ESE	4	2·17
Ratnagherry	·648	75·8	SSW	20	3·61
Karwar	..	...	...	..	..
Mangalore	·752	83·4	W	18	0·56
Calicut	·777	78·1	WSW	37	3·28
Cochin	·839	78·5	SW	Strong	0·56
Masulipatam	·536	89·8	WNW	18	0·00
Madras	·667	87·8	SW	13	0·00
Negapatam	·722	90·8	SW	4	0·00

At 10 a. m. this morning the steep barometric gradients and stormy monsoon winds had advanced as far north as Ratnagiri, thus fulfilling the forecast that was given two days ago. It is probable that they will advance farther northward. Heavy rain has fallen between Bombay and Marmagao.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE WURDHA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, on behalf of the liquidators of the Company, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship, requiring the contributories to appear and show cause why they should not pay a call of Rs. 50 per share. The learned counsel said five of the notices had been returned from the Post Office as refused. One party had sent a letter to the learned counsel personally, making an ungrammatical proposal, which he had made over to the Company's solicitors. No contributory appeared in Court to object to the rule, and his Lordship made it absolute: costs to come out of the assets.

SOLICITORS' COSTS.

ARDESHIR EDBHOY HUBIBBHOY *vs.* VULLEEBHOY CASSUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, on behalf of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not pay the costs incurred by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, as solicitors for the first defendant in the above suit. The application was made on an affidavit of Mr. Gilbert. The firm acted as solicitors for Vulleebhoy until he changed solicitors in 1884. The plaintiff attached certain properties under a decree obtained by him against Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy as administrator of Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy. Vulleebhoy instructed Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani to contest the decree, the amount of which was a private debt of Fazulbhoy, not a debt against the estate, and which had been obtained by fraud and collusion between the plaintiff and Fazlubhoy. Subsequently Vulleebhoy entered into an arrangement with Hassumbhoy Visram, who was joined as a defendant in the suit. In January 1884, the suit appeared on the board. The first intimation Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani received was a letter from Vulleebhoy, stating that he had been making arrangements for a settlement. The solicitors warned the plaintiff not to enter into any arrangements with Vulleebhoy, upon whom they had a claim for costs. The arrangement had been collusively made by plaintiff to deprive Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani and Hassumbhoy Visram of their costs. If the suit had gone to a hearing, they could have got their costs from the plaintiff. Vulleebhoy was a man without means, and was in embarrassed circumstances, and there was no chance of the solicitors getting their costs out of him. The question was whether the arrangement between the plaintiff and Vulleebhoy was not a collusive and fraudulent one made for the purpose of depriving the other parties of their costs. Vulleebhoy had no interest in the property. The learned counsel asked that the withdrawal of the suit should be stopped until after the rule was argued.

His Lordship ordered that the dismissal of the above suit should stand over until after the hearing of the rule.

JUDGMENT AS TO COSTS.

MR. MACPHERSON applied yesterday to withdraw the above suit, as the defendant, Vulleebhoy Cassumbhoy, it was said, had paid the plaintiff Rs. 5,000. On the other hand, counsel for the other defendants applied that the plaintiff should be ordered to pay the costs of Hassumbhoy Visram and Satbai. His Lordship, in disposing of the application to-day, said:—This is an application on the part of the plaintiff to withdraw his suit under section 373. The other defendants do not appear, but the defendants Hassumbhoy Visram and Satbai ask for their costs from the plaintiff. Satbai's claim is admitted, and as Hassumbhoy was not made a party defendant at the commencement of the suit, but was admitted subsequently on his own application, I thought it necessary to examine all the facts of the case before giving my decision. The facts briefly stated are as follows. In L876, the plaintiff Ahmedbhoy sued Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy as administrator of his father, and obtained a decree for Rs. 17,000. He attached a house in execution which Vulleebhoy and Satbai claimed. This suit was instituted to try the plaintiff's right to the house. Vulleebhoy and Satbai alleged that the original decree was obtained by fraud. Meanwhile, Vulleebhoy first mortgaged, and then sold, his right to the house to Hassumbhoy, undertaking to carry on the defence of the suit. But in January 1884, Vulleebhoy notified to Hassumbhoy his intention to withdraw from his defence, and this withdrawal seems to have been the result of some settlement with the plaintiff; whereupon Hassumbhoy applied to be added as party defendant in order that the plaintiff should not obtain an uncontested decree. The learned judge who heard the application, after adjournment, admitted him, holding that he had made out a *prima facie* case of a good defence; and he further—and this opinion is important as bearing on the question of costs—that the plaintiff ought to have made Hassumbhoy a defendant at the institution of the suit, as the plaintiff was aware of the claim at the time. The plaintiff by his present application virtually admits the justice of the defence, viz., that he had no right to attach the property of the testator in payment of a debt due by the administrator personally. The question now is, ought the defendant Hassumbhoy to have his costs paid by the plaintiff, or ought he to be left to recover them from Vulleebhoy? Vulleebhoy's estate left Hassumbhoy the substantial defendant. If Hassumbhoy had not appeared, the plaintiff would have obtained an uncontested decree, and great injustice would have resulted. A careful perusal of the learned judge in whose hands the case was, makes me feel sure he would have made the plaintiff pay Hassumbhoy's costs. Hassumbhoy, the only substantial defendant, has virtually won the suit, and I am justified in applying the general rule that the costs of litigation follow the results.

His Lordship directed that the costs of Hassumbhoy and Satbai should be paid by the plaintiff.

FANATIC MOVEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In the report on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1885 an account appears of a curious movement among the women in the districts of Raipore, Sambalpore, and Bilaspore, called the "Striraj" or "Tiriaraj," which has had some effect on the criminal statistics of the year. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division reports on this occurrence as follows:—

"A number of women of a village having put on male pagris and dhotis went armed usually with axes in a body, to a neighbouring village, seized on one or more he-goats, hacked them to death in a frenzy, and then cutting off the heads threw them into the malguzar's enclosure or "guri," and carried off the carcasses. The women of the village where the heads were left were told to do likewise, if they did not wish some great calamity to happen. The women therefore carried one head at least to the next village, and in this way the "Striraj" movement spread from place to place."

Regarding the origin of the movement, the Deputy Commissioner of Bliaspore writes:—

"Among the votaries of the goddess Devi (the non-Vedic female deity, the personification of destructive nature and disease)—votaries belonging chiefly to the Non-Aryan or Semi-Aryan tribes—there exists a tradition that the goddess goes mad once in every generation and that the world is then turned upside down, women become the ruling sex and are responsible for their own shortcomings and also for those of their subjects—that the burden of responsibility thus laid upon them is more than they can bear, and that sacrifices to the goddess are necessary to propitiate her and re-call her to her senses (or else to expiate their sins), and he-goats are almost always selected, though occasionally cocks and pigs have been sacrificed."

It is said that during the rule of the Bhonsla dynasty, about 40 years ago, sacrifices of goats were thus made for a week or ten days, and that a similar occurrence about 70 years ago can be remembered, which lasted longer. This "Striraj" movement seems to have commenced in Bilaspore, whence it spread rapidly over the Chhattisgarh Division. The cases were, many of them, treated as cases of theft, though some were regarded as more properly cases of mischief; while in some cases in Sambalpore the accused were acquitted on the extraordinary ground that the killing of the goats was in accordance with the custom of the country, and that the owners of the goats had not withheld their consent. As soon as the persons concerned discovered that they were liable to a criminal prosecution, the movement subsided, as rapidly as it had arisen.

WHIPPING AS A PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT.

IN the Bhandora district of the Central Provinces the number of sentences of whipping increased so rapidly last year that it has called forth strong remarks from the Commissioner of the Nagpore division as well as from the Judicial Commissioner. The proportion of sentences of whipping rose during the year from 12 to 20 per cent. In connection with this, the Commissioner of the Nagpore division writes:—

"This is due to the action of the Tahsildar at Tirora, who passed 123 sentences of whipping out of a total of 265 punishments inflicted by him. This is 46 per cent. There is much reason to fear that this officer has abused the power, yet the figure does not seem to have struck the Deputy Commissioner as at all abnormal, for he does not notice it. He says: 'In cases of petty thefts of grain committed by able-bodied men the sentence of whipping was invariably inflicted as the most appropriate.' I infer that the Deputy Commissioner has issued orders to this effect; but if so, his action cannot be commended. To inculcate that the disgraceful punishment of whipping should be invariably inflicted for any class of offence is a course which I am sure will not meet with the approval of the Administration. Whipping is pre-eminently a kind of punishment, the appropriateness of which should always be considered with reference to the status of the individual offender as well as with reference to the nature of the offence."

The Judicial Commissioner agrees generally in these remarks. No rule, he says, can be laid down as to the nature of punishment which should be awarded in the case of petty thefts, but clearly it should not be the rule that whipping should be inflicted when the property stolen is of small value. The Officiating Chief Commissioner generally agrees in these observations, but adds that as a rule those who commit petty thefts, are not of such a social status that we need hesitate about sentencing them to whipping, and where there is an increase of petty thefts, an increase in the number of whipping sentences may ordinarily be looked for.

"In Bhandora, however, the Magistrates appear to have made a practice of awarding sentences of whipping in certain classes of cases without sufficient reflection as to the appropriateness of this form of punishment to the particular offence and to the particular offender whose case was before them. Such procedure would be open to objection, whatever the particular kind of punishment inflicted, as it would tend to the adoption of stereotyped forms of punishment for particular classes of cases and to the disregard of the special surroundings of each case on which the nature and amount of the punishment that ought to be awarded so much depend."

ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE I. M. S. Clive, Commander B. P. Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which she left on the 14th instant, with the following officers and troops:—Captain Minchin, 1st Bo. Lancers; Surgeon and Mrs. Street and child, 10 rank and file of different regiments, 1 clerk of the Transport Department, 21 public and private followers, 1 hospital assistant, 2 women and 1 child.

THE MADRAS SCANDALS.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Pioneer* the following further instalment of the story of the Madras Scandals:—Enclosed in this letter (from Mr. Crole to the Chief Secretary to Government, the 19th November 1885) were nine exhibits. The first a memorandum from Mr. J. F. Sullivan (5th January 1884) to Kotasamy Tevar, showing the annual net income from Richings estate at Rs. 42,000, when all the 50 acres planted with cinchona come in to bearing, or, as Mr. Sullivan himself put it, "a return of more than 50 per cent. on the value from this portion of the estate alone," and the second is a rough memorandum from the same to the same about the same estate. No. 3 is a valuation of the estate by Mr. Ryan. The facts seem to have been accepted from Mr. J. F. Sullivan. The inferences from those facts are Mr. Ryan's. The valuator says:—"With these facts before me I value the Richings estate at Rs. 65,000." From 1818, "all going well," Mr. Ryan gives the owner "an annual income of Rs. 43,800." The dated 4th enclosure is a letter from Mr. J. F. Sullivan, 24th January. 1884, forwarding the valuation of his property. It runs as follows:—

"My dear Kotasamy,—I am sending to-day, by post under registered cover, the valuation of my property requested by you. If there is any item you do not comprehend, write and ask me; don't consult people who are ignorant of the business, or you may be misled and I should be sorry for this after all the trouble I have had. I forget to mention before, that this property was valued about two years ago at Rs. 80,000. Not that we were desirous of selling; my father simply wished to know what the place was really worth. I mention this to point out since Mr. Ryan has only valued it at Rs. 65,000, this is a point in your favour. To day or to-morrow I will forward the hunting pictures to you.

"I should think old Srinivassa Moodelly as a safe man to advise you. Of course, he is ignorant of planting, but he has a good head for figures. I will ask you to be kind enough to make me an offer at your earliest convenience as my work is partially at a standstill; meanwhile, as I don't like to cut a tree until it is settled whether or no the property will become yours before long, make a liberal offer, and the property shall be yours. I have been excepting to hear from you for some days. Why have you been so silent? "Hoping you are well. "Yours very sincerely.

"(Sd.) JOHN F. SULLIVAN."

"Exhibit 5 is a letter from Kotasamy Tevar to Mr. J. F. Sullivan:—

"Madura, 2nd February 1884.

"My dear Sir,—Your kind letter of the 24th ultimo and the valuation of the 'Richings Estate' by Mr. Ryan, sent under a registered cover, dated 22nd January 1884, reached me all safe. I am under infinite obligation to you for all your trouble and acting very conscientiously and to my interest during my absence, specially bearing in mind I am quite ignorant of the business. The price you demand for the estate, viz., Rs. 125,000 is no doubt a very reasonable one, but I must plainly say it is far beyond my means. You say in your letter of the 7th ultimo 'that if the amount demanded is more than you can pay up at once we could come to some agreement, such as half the amount down, and the balance in a specified time, as I know from experience you are a good man for pay-ing up.' It is really very good of you to say so of me. But should I get into some contract with you now and find myself unable to fulfil the terms mentioned therein by and-by, I shall not only have to disappint you, but also find myself in difficulties, which I am sure you will not for a moment like. You futher say 'make a liberal offer and the property shall be yopre.' How could I possibly venture to do it when I am quite new to the business, as you are very well aware of, and with so limited a means as I have in hand? You know very well that I tried my best to get some respectable planters, but unfortunately did not succeed in my attempts. Oh, how very happy should I be if I only bought it up. I wish I had the money. In conclusion, confident though I am of the minimum porfit which your estate is sure to yield a few years hence, I am obliged to tell you, very much against my wish, and to my deep regret, that I resign the idea of buying your most valuable property.

Yours very sincerely.

"(Sd.) P. KOTASAMY TEVAR."

'As I don't wish you should be put to any loss on my account. I sent you enclosed herein currency notes of the value of Rs. 97-8; Rs. 50 of which to be paid to Mr. Ryan for valuing the property, as mentioned in one of your letters, and balance to . . . for pony hire. I am very sorry to have given you so much trouble, but could not help it. I hope you will not be in any way displeased with me. With many salaams.

"I am yours very sincerely,

"(Sd.) P. KOTASAMY TEVAR."

"The 6th enclosure is another letter from Mr J. F. Sullivan to Kotasamy Tevar, dated 4th January 1885, of no special interest. Exhibit 7 is a memo. from Mr. J. F. Sullivan accompanying the valuation by Mr. Ryan wherein the value of the state is thus estimated.

Present value of Richings estate	Rs.	65,000
Expenditure over	"	60,000
Total	"	1,25,000

The two remaining notes from Mr. Crole to Mr. Forster Webster, and *vice versa*, I have already set out.

"Accompanying these enclosures are affidavits from various persons, which Mr. Crole forwarded when he called upon to produce the evidence upon which the charges against the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan rested. They are of too much importance to be omitted. After reading them, one can only be surprised that Mr. Sullivan has taken no action against Mr. Kotasamy Tevan, or that he has not insisted upon, on the Government demanded, a full and inquiry. No one who has any regard for Mr. Sullivan—and there are a great many who have a very sincere regard for him—but must regret the course that has been adopted.

AFFIDAVIT A.

"I am the Zemindar mentioned in the Collector's memorandum to H. E. the Governor, dated 26th September 1885. I have carefully read and considered that memorandum. I solemnly assert that it is correct in every detail as a faithful reproduction of the information supplied by me to the Collector in respect of the proposal that I should purchase the Richings property. It was known to me from the commencement that I was being asked to purchase the estates from the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan and not from his son. The latter told me he could do nothing without communicating with his father. Besides, I heard that the estate belonged to his father. I have not been able to find the second letter from Mr. J. F. Sullivan reducing the price, and my reply thereto communicating my final refusal to purchase the Richings property. These may be among my papers in my palace at Ramnad. At the request of M

required I think I can produce them. I reported the valuation to Mr. Roupell and on receipt of my report he sent for me hurriedly to his house. He told me Mr. Sullivan had off-red Rs. 50 for the buildings, and he did not know what to do. He decided, however, to have nothing more to do with the matter directly, and he asked me to "explain the matter to Sullivan" myself. I met Mr. Sullivan the next day I think. I told him what had occurred. He laughed at my valuation and informed me that the Municipal Commissioners had offered him the buildings for Rs. 100. I told him I would give Rs. 2,000 for the buildings myself for the use of my own estates, but that I would not interfere with him in the matter, and if he felt inclined to accept the Commissioners' offer, the best he could do would be to go home and send them a chit for the amount I have asked. I have good reason to believe that he did so. Anyhow the buildings were take, possession of by him; the land attached to them was, I believe, taken possession of by Mr. Sullivan also, but I am not sure about it."

"(Sd.) J. O'SHAUGHNESSY,"
"Local Fund Engineer, Madura.

"So far as the public are aware, the statements, contained in this affidavit have never been contradicted. If true, the charge against Mr. Sullivan is serious enough to demand a very serious inquiry. I should like to know the name of the complaisant Collector who permitted the private transfer of the land which was subsequently revoked. I should also like to hear Mr. Roupell's explanation about the purchase of the Municipal buildings. I would prefer to believe these statements to be unfounded; but I think the public have a fair right to call upon the gentlemen involved in this somewhat peculiar transaction for an explanation. It is no answer to these things to suspend Mr. Crole. Mr. Sullivan is a public servant, and as such accountable to the public for his public conduct. So also is Mr. Roupell. There can be no shirking the responsibility by hiding behind the ægis of Mr. Grant-Duff and his Council. The public demand an inquiry, and the public demand is reasonable. We have seen smaller fry than Mr. Sullivan hustled and bullied by Mr. Grant-Duff and his Council, whose consciences are keenly alive to the motes in their subordinates' eyes. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. At any rate we shall endeavour to make it so. We intend no longer to have dust thrown in our eyes by the sacrifice of an official who is supposed to be more or less unpopular with his European confreres. Mr. Crole may be all Mr. Sullivan paints him, or worse. That is beside the question. We want to read Mr. Sullivan's explanation of his own conduct before we take any notice of his quarrel with Mr. Crole. We want a plain, emphatic, straightforward denial from Mr. Sullivan that he was in any way concerned with any of the matters alleged against him; and we want that denial given in a business-like way before a set of business men specially deputed to record and investigate it. Our patience has been sorely tried. We have watched the Government year after year uphold the wrong and trample on the right. Even the worm turns; and I think at last the public here has turned. Four-years-and-a-half of Mr. Grant-Duff has emasculated the manhood of the Presidency; but there is some of the good old leaven left which will yet insist upon a satisfactory settlement of accounts. We shall all be delighted if Mr. Sullivan can clear himself. But we must insist upon that clearance as much in Mr. Sullivan's behoof as our own.

AFFIDAVIT D.

"I am the Vakil of the High Court mentioned in the Collector's memorandum to the Governor, dated 26th September 1885, when tue Zemindar consulted me as to the purchase of the Richings property; he spoke of it as old Mr. Sullivan's. I have read the memorandum which correctly describes the circumstances as far as I was connected with them. There is a general notion to the effect that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan is the enemy of the Collector, and people have been afraid that sanction to the water project for the city of Madura would be delayed owing to that feeling of hostility, because it is the Collector's scheme.

"(Sd.) R. RAMASUBBAYYAR."

"12th November."

"About the beginning of January 1884, the Proprietor of the Elphinstone Hotel in the Mount Road asked me to purchase some tea for the Union Club, Madura, and to induce the Club to buy tea of him. The tea was described as from the Hon'ble H. E. Sullivan's Estate. The hotel man also told me that he had been asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan to undertake the management, as his son was not able to manage it property.

"(Sd.) R. RAMASUBBAYAR."

AFFIDAVIT E.

"I am Head Sheristadar of the district. Last year the Sub-division Zemindar, Mr. Kotasamy Tevar, told me about certain negotiations for the purchase of an estate at Ootacamund, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan. He told me that they had failed, as the Collector advised him to have nothing to do with the property. It is a fact that it became a general belief in the Madura District that the Collector had an enemy in the Government. In some circles it was known that the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan was hostile to the Collector. There is no doubt that agitations and frivolous petitions increased owing to this, and that public business was obstructed. The impression induced in my mind, and I believe upon officials generally, was that the course and tenor of the orders of Government in the Local Fund and Municipal Departments, and to a certain extent in the Revenue Department also, were unfavourable to the Collector without any cause being apparent from the merits of the subjects dealt with.

"(Sd.) K. KRISHNA RAO,
"17th November 1885." Sheristadar."

AFFIDAVIT F.

"The Collector having asked us to state what we know about the following matters, we have to say that since last year a widespread rumour has been spread that there is some enemy in the Government, and that this has encouraged some bad people to oppose the Collector in his schemes for the improvement of the town.

"(Sd.) D. ETHUPATHI RAO,
Secy. to the Water Project Committee.
L. F. Board Member,
Councillor, Municipal Commissioner, and
Honorary Magistrate, Dindigul.

"(Sd.) N. RAMASAMI CHETTY,
"Merchant, Dindigul."

"This completes the body of evidence forwarded by Mr. Crole, in obedience to the order of Government. It is to be observed that the deponents are men of respectability and position; that this testimony is, so far as is known, uncontradicted; that no attempt has been made to impeach it. Moreover, Mr. Crole was formulating no charge against Mr. Sullivan *suo motu*. He merely reported to Government what he had heard, acting in his official capacity. There has been no inquiry into Mr. Sullivan's conduct of which the public is aware. The Collector has been suspended amongst others by the very Member of Council whose conduct was in question, and the Member of Council has escaped scot-free. No one wishes to injure Mr. Sullivan; but every honest and independent man must feel his indignation rise at the treatment to which Mr. Crole has been subjected. What guarantee is there, if such treatment be endured in silence, that there is safety for the character, position, and reputation of any man who may be unfortunate enough to incur the displeasure of a member of the Government? The question has passed outside the narrow limits of personality. It has become a public question. It strikes at the very root of Government. For we are all asking ourselves—are the well-known principles of equity and fair play to rule for the future the relations between Government and their servants, or is each man to be at the mercy of individual dislike? The question is, surely, a grave and vital one.

JOHANN STRAUSS AND PROTESTANTISM.

JOHANN STRAUSS, who has as many friends and admirers in London as he has in Vienna, has announced that he purposes changing his religion. The composer of the countless waltzes intends to become a Protestant. His conversion, however, is scarcely of a character to bring joy to Exeter Hall. He explains that his reason for leaving the Roman Catholic Church is not so much doctrinal as social. The authorities of that Church declare that his remarriage would be uncanonical, and the Archbishop will not allow his clergy to celebrate it. As the composer is anxious that the ceremony should not be merely civil but religious, he thinks that there is no other solution open to him but that he and his bride should register themselves members of the Protestant Church.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles and clandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything delebterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of disease.

THE SHADOW IN BURMA.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes himself "H. M," writes as follows to the *Times* in regard to a letter which recently appeared under the above heading, drawing attention to a difficulty which, it was alleged, had been occasioned by the claim of China to certain suzerain rights over that country:—

As the powerful picture which your correspondent has drawn of the unsatisfactory relations asserted to exist between the Governments of London and Pekin seems to have occasioned uneasiness in certain quarters, perhaps you will allow me, as one who knows something about the matter, to say a few words on the subject.

Your correspondent says that during the Ministry of the late Government, Lord Salisbury made a proposition to the Chinese Government which having been accepted by them, had the effect of laying the "spectre of suzerainty" which has lately played such an important *role* in negotiations in which China has been concerned, and that Lord Rosebery had refused to abide by that proposition.

I shall not here wait to inquire whether Lord Salisbury ever made such a proposition. The public Press is not the place to register the ebb and flow of negotiations, the real state of which can only be known to those to whose care they have been entrusted. I may, however, state that nothing of the nature described by your correspondent has been the result of the negotiations respecting Burmah which, it is well known, have for some time past been taking place between the English and Chinese Governments. There is no foundation for the statement that the relations between China and this country "are rapidly passing into a state of distrust, not to say of unfriendliness," and to say that, "ill feeling, annoyance, and irritation" are springing up between the two countries is to depict things in colours which whether as regards hue or intensity, are equally inapplicable. Shadows there may be in Burmah, but none of them have even for a moment clouded the exceedingly friendly relations which for some time back have happily existed between the Governments of London and Pekin. Shadows there are in Burma; we see them on the flame-lit plains of Mandalay, nobody can deny this; but with the glow of friendship which the feeling of common interest has lit up between China and England it will only be by the gravest mismanagement that they will ever be allowed to creep in between the Governments of the Son of Heaven and the Empress-Queen.

With the excellent disposition towards each other which exists between the two Governments, the question of suzerainty, which your correspondent calls a spectre, will not fail to find a solution. There are too many very substantial material interests binding the two countries together to permit us to fear that a question of form will be allowed to trouble them. In requiring some recognition of her suzerainty in Burma, China evidently only desires to avoid the creation of an awkward precedent which might be prejudicial to her material interests in other quarters, and, doubtless, England will not let any bogey, such as the fear of being called a tributary of China, prevent her from doing what China considers necessary to preserve her prestige in the eyes of her own people and those of the other countries which, like Burma, have heretofore sent her more or less positive proofs of homage.

It is the little who are always afraid of being overlooked, the weak who see in every move an attempt to drive them to the wall. The strong have no tendency to misinterpret the acts of others or to fear their actions being misinterpreted, because they are what they are, in spite of misinterpretation. No fear of being called a tributary of the Porte prevented England from engaging to pay the Sultan in virtue of Cyprus an amount equal to what he had until then been in the habit of receiving from the island; neither will a question of form as to the manner of appointing the decennial missions to be sent to Pekin be allowed to stand in the way of China receiving from England such satisfaction as she feels is demanded by her honour. Lord Rosebery not less than Lord Salisbury is aware that the question of Burma is not a mere Indo-Chinese affair, to be settled by huckstering, but a great Imperial question, the proper settlement of which will be viewed, if not altogether as an alliance, at least as a recognition of the solidarity of the interests of two of the greatest empires on which the sun has ever shone. Those, then, who have been frightened by the somewhat too dark colouring of your correspondent's powerful picture of the "Shadow in Burma" may rest assured that nothing has happened, or is likely to happen, of the nature depicted by his facile pen.

AMERICAN LYNCH LAW.

It would be difficult to find a more striking example of the strange combination of philosophic cultivation and natural savagery which go hand in hand in the far West of America than the following document. At Springfield, Missouri, a place "a thousand miles from anywhere," as Americans say, an "Evangelist" named Graham brutally murdered his wife. At midnight, a mob of 400 armed men broke into the prison, seized Graham, marched him outside the town, and hanged him to a tree, leaving this extraordinary notice pinned to his body:—

OBITUARY NOTICE.

When the coroner is in possession of this paper George E. Graham will be dead, and as little punishment will have been inflicted as if he had been hanged by legal authority. It is a matter of right to the community and justice to humanity that we ignore the law in this instance. We recognize the fact that our criminal statutes are not equal to all occasions. Therefore we have resolved to remove from our midst the worst criminal who has ever infested our county, that we may hereafter and for ever live and be without his presence and vicious influence. We heartily welcome all strangers to citizenship who are worthy of it. We give this, too, as a warning to ex-convicts and murderers who may hereafter invade our country and impose upon our credulity. We also give warning that any person or persons of any rank or station, who dare to discover the actors in this tragedy, will be surely and speedily despatched to hell, where all things are revealed to the curious. In justice to the memory of Sarah Graham, a loving wife and dear mother, whose life was sacrificed at the altar of Hecate, we subscribe ourselves citizens of Greene County, Miss. To Sheriff Donnell—Keep your mouth shut. If you recognize any of us, you will die the death of a dog.

BRITISH TRADE IN EGYPT.

THE summary of the consular reports in regard to the trade of Egypt, forwarded by Mr. F. Elliot to the Committee on the Depression of Trade and Industry, gives a good idea of the industrial condition of the country. The reports from Suez and Port Said show a sensible increase in the local trade in general, and British trade in particular, during the last fifteen years; but the improvement is due less to increased local consumption than to the demands of the growing traffic in the Suez Canal. The trade of Souakim, on the other hand has been extinguished by the rebellion in the Soudan, a cause which has also unfavourably affected the transit trade of Suez. Mr. Elliot goes on to say:—

Putting aside the reports from those districts in which special causes are in operation, we find a unanimous expression of opinion as to the existence of a depression of trade. Mr. Cookson, indeed, her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, interprets "depression" to mean "unremunerative trade" or "diminished profits" rather than "diminished trade," and the necessity of this qualification is borne out by the Custom House statistics. The figures show a large increase in total value both of imports and exports in recent years. In this increase Great Britain has shared, but the proportion of British imports to the total for 1881 remains almost exactly at the average figure for the last five years—viz., 384 per 1,000. The proportion of exports to Great Britain show an increase of 2 per cent. during the same period, and stands at 674 per 1,000.

The remedy for this depression in the import trade, so far as it lies within the power of merchants themselves to effect, is to be found in this, as in many other cases, in the following suggestion of Mr. Cookson:—

It is probable that much might be done to develop the demand for British goods if the British manufacturer were induced to study much more closely than he has hitherto done the tastes of the local consumer as is done by the German houses, who are in the habit of constantly sending travellers here (Alexandria) to push the sale of their goods.

ILLITERATE VOTERS IN IRELAND.

A RETURN has been published, showing the number of illiterate voters who recorded their votes at the last general election in Ireland in the various constituencies respectively. In the county divisions 2550 illiterate voters recorded their votes in the county of Antrim, 2695 in Armagh, 1009 in Carlow, 1834 in Cavan, 2829 in Clare, 11,537 in Cork, 8424 in Donegal, 2182 in Down (four divisions, no contest in two divisions), 1664 in Dublin, 3043 in Fermanagh, 1585 in Galway (four divisions, no contest in three divisions), 3193 in Kerry (four divisions, no contest in one division), 763 in Kildare (two divisions, no contest in one division,) 1788 in Kilkenny, 1982 in King's County, 2200 in Leitrim, Limerick no contests, 3619 in Londonderry, 1403 in Longford, 1051 in Louth (two divisions, no contest in one division), 4271 in Mayo (four divisions, no contest in two divisions), Meath no contests, 3485 in Monaghan, 3277 in Queen's County, 3256 in Roscommon, 2361 in Sligo, 3817 in Tipperary, 7653 in Tyrone, 3382 in Waterford, 1978 in Westmeath, 1996 in Wexford (two divisions, no contest in one division), 2024 in Wicklow. In the boroughs 1530 illiterate voters recorded their votes in the four divisions of Belfast, 1297 in Cork city, 860 in the four divisions of Dublin, 331 in Galway, 245 in Limerick, 857 in Londonderry city, and 416 in Waterford. The total number of illiterate voters who recorded their votes in the sixty-six contested county elections was 92,822 and 5523 in the contested borough elections.

THE CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

IN an interview which a *Tribune* reporter had with Steinitz a short time since, the latter said, in reference to his recent match with Dr. Zukertort:—

"I did not begin to feel any certainty of winning the match until after I had drawn a game with Zukertort in St. Louis. Previous to that time I had not been able to get any sleep, and my nerves were badly shaken. The first game that I won in New York was conceded by all to be brilliant and well played but between that and the second game I worked steadily for seventeen hours on my magazine the *International Chess Monthly* doing literary and analytical work when I should have been resting and taking outdoor exercise. After drawing the first game in St. Louis, I experienced a change in my nervous condition and began to feel assured of victory. Considerable has been said by people about there not being any variety or originality in the play, much of it they say, of persons who were thoroughly incompetent to judge. Now Morphy is held up to be the greatest chess player that has ever existed and his games are preserved and warmly commented upon on account of their apparent depth and brilliancy. I do not say that I could have beaten him, but I do say that the lines of attack adhered to by him are at the present time out of use. Twenty-seven years have passed since he withdrew from the world as a chess player, during which time the chess experts of the entire world have analyzed his playing, and if it was not found defective, do you suppose that it would have fallen into disuse? In playing with inferiors it was usual for him to make some great sacrifice, but when opposed to one nearly or quite his equal, he never deviated from the book form of defence and attack.

"Now in my play in all the twenty games with Zukertort no two games have been played alike after the third or fourth move. I do not believe in making sacrifices in play; it is not the theory of military scientists to do this, but to develope your play slowly and surely and when the opportunity affords, destroy the balance of force. I do not think that the double Ruy Lopez gambit will ever be used in a chess tournament among experts again. I have so effectually broken it down that it will sink out of existence as an opening. It has been in use now for many years, and I am the first to unfold a line of defence by which it could be beaten, and it was considered a specially strong opening when handled by a player like Zukertort, and I believe him to be the second best player in the world. So that in itself is sufficient proof to a candid thinker that there was nothing wanting in originality. It also proves conclusively that the game, in place of having degenerated or stood still during the last thirty years, has, in fact, taken an contrary course, and the game played now is superior to that ever played before. I do not wish to see the game run down and lose popularity, for I consider it the most healthy one in existence. Unlike poker and other gambling games, those who play it cannot indulge to any great extent in intoxicating liquors or tobacco, while the former game on account of its excitement is conducive to the use of stimulants.

"The claim which Zukertort made to sickness while in New Orleans was an unfair one, and he was no more entitled to delay on that account than I was when suffering from insomnia in New York. On the very afternoon on which he presented his physician's certificate stating that he was unable to play, he became my partner in a rubber of whist. I let him know that such things could be carried no further or I should appeal to the referee. Now as regards the blunders he is credited with making, which are said to have cost him the game at various times. Dr. Zukertort did not make a single blundering move when he was playing a winning game; they were all made after the game was to him irretrievably lost. On the contrary, it is well known to those who followed the playing in New York that my blunders were made when I was playing a winning game. Why those blunders were made by Zukertort is plainly seen on its face, to detract from the glory of winning the game from his opponent. I do not say now that I can beat Zukertort, and would not say so in case we played again, because I do not know how severe a mental strain I am capable of standing now. My health is not good and I am troubled greatly with my limb. I do not know whether Zukertort and I will ever meet again in a championship contest. There was some little talk of our meeting in London in case I defeated him, but I do not know what will be done. My adoption of the Steinitz gambit at the last game we played, has been severely criticised by some of Zukertort's friends, who say that I did it to show my opponent my superiority and to crush him completely. It is not so. I had been anxious to use my opening, but did not wish to do so till after the games had reached such a stage that my backers could not lose anything. Although Zukertort continued playing up to the eighteenth move the game was virtually mine at the twelfth. I should like to have you add that I shall take out my naturalization papers and become a citizen of this country as soon as possible, as although I lived twenty years in London I could never think of becoming a citizen of England."

BYGONE CELEBRITIES IN A NEW LIGHT.

THE tenth of the too-little-read reports of her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts contains, like its predecessors, an occasional portrait of bygone celebrity in a new light. Marie Antoinette, it seems, was "not so fat"; Napoleon I. had a "great resemblance to Kemble in miniature." Charles II.'s wife pleased Mr. Edward Moore, because "by noo means she can be perswaded to looke into a glasse": a virtue, however, which he is hopeless of seeing, extensively followed. The King "passionately loved" her, and also the Duchess of Portsmouth. When James II. was touching for the king's evil in St. Mary's Church, a man climbed to the top of the steeple and loyally waved a flag, "which made King James ask, what meant that; and it was answered him that it was fer joy of his person." He said that "it was a presumptuous thing to doo it;" and the historian adds that he knows the man not nothing for his paines—which is very likely. There is an abundance of such quaint stories in the report, a collection of which would be entertaining.

INDIAN WOMEN.

AT a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, held on May 21, under the presidency of Colonel Yule, C. B., Captain Richard Carnac Temple read a paper upon the subject of "The Everyday Life of Indian Women." At first sight, said the reader, there could be no such thing as a common method of life among the women of a population which was at the same time wild and savage tribes of diverse origin, but nevertheless there existed a standard of life which was Indian, and to which all the varieties of the natives of India were drawn. The overshadowing influence to which every true native of the great Peninsula unknowingly submitted was that wielded by the modern Brahmins through their staunch henchmen, the high-caste Hindoos. Upon the subject of child marriages he said that these were customary in every part of India though of course there were many exceptions to the rule. The term "marriage" as applied to this ceremony, however, was rather misleading. It was in reality and irrevocable betrothal, a bargain, not between the infants who were married, but between those who controlled them, and it was often nothing but a purely commercial contract. It arose out of the theory that a women was for life under tutelage. After the real ceremony of marriage, the bride was turned into a household drudge, often unmercifully overworked. From the day when she gave up her childhood to the day of her death, it might be for sixty years, she was secluded, and saw nothing outside the walls of the family enclosure.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETING TOUR.

AFTER meeting with another defeat at the hands of the Surrey team and abandoning the match against the Marylebone club and ground, which was rendered impossible by two days rain, the Australians won the first victory and their present tour in a contest with the Oxford University in which some remarkable cricket was shown.

Surrey beat the Australians by three wickets after a stoutly fought match. So well did the visitors play on the third day, that when the luncheon bell rang there seemed to be every probability of their winning. However, some vigorous hitting by Mr. Roller, Lohmann, and Wood, won the match for Surrey, amid great excitement. The bowling and fielding of the Australians were very fine. Since the last visit of the Australians there has been remarkable improvement in Surrey cricket, and it is some years since a Southern county was so capable of holding its own against all rivals as Surrey at the present time. The wicket at Kennington Oval on Saturday had been rendered rather treacherous by the heavy storm in the morning, and the weather was dull. Still, there were about 5,000 persons present. Messrs. Evans and Giffen, the not outs, with six and 53 respectively, continued the Australian batting at five minutes past 12. Lohmann and Jones (pavilion end) were the bowlers. Seven overs were sent down for a single, but from the second ball of the eighth over, Mr. Evans was caught by the wicket-keeper. Mr. Giffen had played a fine not-out innings of 54, undoubtedly the best in the match. Included in his score were three fours, four threes, and eight twos. Of the five bowlers tried, Jones had proved by far the most effective, his five wickets costing within a fraction of seven runs each. Beaumont's three were captured for four. The innings closed at 12-20, the home eleven being left with 84 runs to get to win. Surrey began their second innings after a quarter of an hour's interval with Abel and Mr. Shuter, Messrs. Evans (gasometer end) and Garrett were the bowlers. The first ball of the former Abel played carefully to leg for a couple, which was followed by four maidens. The next three overs produced twice as many runs—two cuts by Mr. Shuter and a leg hit by Abel—for two each. A snick in the slips by the amateur made the score 10 after a quarter of an hour's play. Mr. Shuter then drove Mr. Garrett finely to the on for four, but having gained another single, he skied a short-pitched ball from Mr. Evans and was easily caught by Mr. Giffen at short mid off. One for 15. Diver, who followed in, made a leg hit for two, and was then taken at slip—an easy catch. Two for 17. Mr. W. W. Read aided Abel. The bowling and fielding of the visitors were very fine, and nine overs were sent down for two singles, both by the professional. Mr. Read, after several attempts to get the ball away, then hit it into the hands of Mr. Bruce at extra mid-off. The downfall of the famous Surrey amateur's wicket caused great dismay among the followers of the county, as, with three of their best batsmen out for 19, they still wanted 65 for victory. Maurice Read was next in. He made the only item—an on drive for two—in four overs, after which five singles increased the score to 26. The bowling continued very true, and at the end of an hour from the beginning of the innings, 30 runs were signalled. Shortly afterwards Maurice Read played Mr. Garrett finely to square leg for four, and at 39 that bowler gave way to Mr. Palmer. The separation, however, was effected by Mr. Evans, who, with a very fine ball, completely beat Maurice Read. With four wickets down for 38 matters were looking by no means bright for Surrey. After the luncheon interval Mr. Roller accompanied Abel to the wickets. Messrs. Evans and Palmer were again the bowlers. Having made a single, Mr. Roller obtained three by a leg hit, and later two from a cut; while Abel gained a couple by an on drive. Mr. Garrett bowled in lieu of Mr. Palmer at 46, but at five minutes to 3 the amateur by a cut caused 50 to appear on the telegraph board. From the second ball of Mr. Garrett's third over, however, Abel was caught by Mr. Jones, at slip. He had played very carefully for 13. Five for 50. The game now became very exciting. Two singles by Mr. Roller were followed by a cut on the part of Wood for two. The professional was then nearly bowled at both ends, the ball on each occasion completely beating him. After several sharp runs Mr. Roller played Mr. Garrett to leg for two, and cut him with a like result. A single later a ball from Mr. Evans bowled his middle stump out of the ground, and six wickets were down for 68. When Lohmann came in the game had become even more exciting. The new batsman drove Mr. Evans to the on for four and Wood obtained three by a cut. Surrey required only six for victory when Mr. Giffen relieved Mr. Garrett. With his third ball he got Wood out leg before, and seven wickets were down for 78. Jones came in. Lohmann obtained two singles and an on drive for two, which, with a leg-bye, equalized the scoring. Jones then gained a four to the on and won the match for Surrey. Score:—

SURREY.

	First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Abel, run out	24	c Jones, b Lohmann	13	
Mr J Shuter, c Jones, b Evans	5	c Giffen, b Evans	11	
Diver, c Bonnor, b Giffen	13	c Jones, b Garrett	2	
Mr W W Read, b Palmer	14	c Bruce, b Garrett	0	
Maurice Read, b Evans	27	b Evans	14	
Mr W E Roller, b Garrett	14	b Evans	19	
Wood, run out	14	l-b-w, b Giffen	8	
Lohmann, not out	43	not out	8	
Jones, c Jackman, b Bruce	12	not out	4	
Bowley, c Giffen, b Garrett	2			
Beaumont, c Palmer, b Evans	0			
Bye, 1; l-b, 1; n-b, 1	3	Byes, 5; l-b, 3	8	
Total	171		87	

THE AUSTRALIANS.

	First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J W Trumble, b Lohmann	13	c Wood, b Beaumont	1	
Mr G E Palmer, l-b-w, b Lohmann	2	b Beaumont	1	
Mr E Evans, b Lohmann	0	c Wood, b Jones	6	
Mr G J Bonnor, b Bowley	5	b Bowley	31	
Mr S P Jones, b Beaumont	14	b Jones	1	
Mr H J H Scott, b Lohmann	5	st Wood, b Lohmann	0	
Mr G Giffen b Lohmann	4	not out	54	
Mr T W Garrett, b Bowley	0	c Roller, b Jones	3	
Mr A H Jarvis, b Beaumont	19	b Jones	1	
Mr J M'C Blackham, b Lohmann	7	c Jones, b Beaumont	43	
Mr W Bruce, not out	4	b Jones	1	
Byes, 8; l-b, 1	9	Byes, 12; l-b, 1	16	
Total	82	Total	172	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SURREY.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr Evans	40·1	18	53	3
Mr Giffen	22	6	41	1
Mr Garrett	28	12	32	2
Mr Palmer	22	9	29	1
Mr Trumble	4	2	3	0
Mr Bruce	5	2	3	1

Mr Trumble bowled a no-ball.

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr Evans	41·2	23	31	3
Mr Garrett	33	15	39	3
Mr Palmer	5	2	6	0
Mr Giffen	3	1	3	1

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lohmann	36	17	36	6
Beaumont	14	9	13	1
Bowley	24	14	24	3
Jones	3	3	0	0

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Lohmann	27	13	41	1
Bowley	22	11	26	1
Jones	27·2	14	34	6
Beaumont	30	17	39	3
Abel	3	0	16	0

On May 27th the Australians and the Oxford University eleven began their match. The first day the cricket on the Christ Church ground was entirely in favour of the bowlers. A marvellous performance was accomplished, on a wicket which thoroughly suited him, by Spofforth, the great Australian bowler, who obtained nine of the Oxford wicket for the small number of 18 runs. Mr. Whitby and Mr. Cochrane also bowled with great success, the former taking four wickets for 19 runs, and the latter three for 22. Throughout the day no fewer than 22 wickets fell, and the total number of runs scored was only 123, S. P. Jones innings of 28 in the first innings of the Australians being the highest of the day. Australins went in first, and although the total was 49 when the second wicket fell the whole side was out for 70. The Oxonians fared even worse, and were disposed of for 45. The Australians had to go to the second time, and at the drawing of stumps, had lost two good wickets for eight runs, Jones being not out 4, and Garrett not out 0. In pleasant weather, and in the presence of a large company, play was resumed next day at five minutes past twelve, when the Australians quickly lost two wickets, the ground still favouring the bowlers to a great extent. The Oxonians bowled and fielded admirably, and the Australian wickets went down rapidly, the innings closing for the small total of 38, leaving Oxford 64 runs to get to win. Whitby took five wickets for 16 and Cochrane five for 19. Oxford made a fair start in their second innings, but after luncheon they fared very badly and in succession Spofforth got rid of Brain, Page, and Glennie. The last few batsmen were very quickly dismissed, and the match ended in a victory for the Australians by 25 runs. Spofforth again bowled in wonderful forms, and took six wickets for 18 runs. Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.

S P Jones, c Rashleigh, b Whitby	28	c Buckland, b Cochrane	10
J McG Blackham, run out	15	c Hildyard, b Whitby	1
H J H Scott, st Cobb, b Buckland	8	b Cochrane	2
G Giffen, c Arnall-Thompson, b Cochrane	9	c and b Whitby	1
G J Bonnor, b Whitby	0	b Cochrane	8
J M'Hwraith, b Whitby	0	b Whitby	1
A H Jarvis, c Cobb, b Cochrane	0	c and b Cochrane	4
G E Palmer, l b w, b Cochrane	0	c Buckland, b Whitby	0
T W Garrett, run out	1	c Glennie, b Cochrane	8
F R Spofforth, c Hildyard, b Whitby	1	b Whitby	0
E Evans, not out	1	not out	3
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 2; no balls, 2	7	Extras	3
	70		38

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Mr J H Brain, b Spofforth	0	b Spofforth	10
Mr R G Glennie, b Spofforth	1	b Spofforth	2
Mr W W Rashleigh, b Spofforth	0	b Garrett	5
Mr K J Key, b Spofforth	3	b Garrett	7
Mr A R Cobb, b Spofforth	0	b Garrett	0
Mr H V Page, l b w, b Garrett	10	b Spofforth	0
Mr E H Buckland, b Spofforth	0	b Spofforth	5
Mr L D Hildyard, c Palmer, b Spofforth	12	c Jones, b Spofforth	2
Mr A H J Cochrane, c Jarvis, b Spofforth	2	not out	0
Mr H T Arnall-Thompson, not out	11	c Evans, b Garrett	0
Mr H O Whitby, b Spofforth	0	b Spofforth	0
Leg-byes, 4; no-balls, 2	6	Extras	7
	45		38

We are only able to give the bowling analysis of the first innings:—

AUSTRALIANS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr Cochrane	22·1	12	22	3
Mr Arnall-Thompson	4	0	12	0
Mr Buckland	12	6	10	1
Mr Whitby	23	15	19	4

Mr Cochrane bowled two no balls.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr F R Spofforth	15.2	7	18	9
Mr T W Garrett	1	6	21	1

Mr. Spofforth bowled two no balls.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 16.

Hojel, Surg Major, Bo. I. M. D., from leave, from Poona.

JUNE 17.

Minchin, Capt, Bo. 1st Lancers, on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 17.

Minchin Capt, Bo. 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vic., cap 67, sec 10, has been pleased to nominate Syud Ameer Hosein, Offg Presidency Magist, Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned officer the privilege of private entreé to Govt House:—

The Inspr-Genl of Forests to the Govt of India.

Medical.—The services of Surg-Maj J L Corbett, M D, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh, from 8th May 1885.

The services of Surg G A Emerson, Medical Officer, 9th Ben Cavy, and F D C Hawkins, Offg Medical Officer, 40th Ben Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W P and Oudh.

Judicial.—The services of Capt W S Hewett, 8th Ben Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an Offg Cant Magist.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr T W H. Hughes, Offg Supdt, Geological Survey of India, the following officiating appointments are made from 20th ultimo:—

Mr R D Oldham, Depy Supdt, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supdt.

Mr C S Middlemiss, Asst Supdt, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 2nd Grade.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Capt J C M Beresford, RE, Supernry Exec Engr, 4th Grade, is appointed permanently to that grade, from the 13th April 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A S Fenner, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is promoted to Supdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank, from 8th May 1886.

Mr A E Adie, Class II, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is transferred from the Estabt under the control of the Chief Commr, Burma, to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Telegraph—The following permanent promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Dept, vice Mr H P Owen, deceased, from 27th Mar 1886, Mr C H Reynolds, from Supdt, 3rd Grade, to be Supdt, 2nd Grade, Mr J A Briggs, from Supdt, 4th Grade, and Offg Supdt, 3rd Grade, to be Supdt, 3rd Grade, Mr H W A Fanshawe, from Supdt, 5th Grade, to be Supdt, 4th Grade, and Mr H A Kirk, from Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, and Offg Supdt, 3rd Grade, to be Supdt, 5th Grade.

Mr W C N Jones, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for 12 months, under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of the 15th May 1886.

Mr J C Douglas, Supdt, 2nd Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months, under sec 61 of the Civil Leave Code, from forenoon of the 26th May 1886.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr W G Reddie as temporarily in charge of the office of Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, vice Mr C W Robertson, resigned.

Lieut the Hon'ble H D Napier of the King's Own Borderers, is appointed to offic

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ... Rs.	97	5
4	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ... ,,	99	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ... ,,	101	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	101	0
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	Nominal	

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A. ,,	£1	} Nominal.	
Ditto ditto Class B. ,,	£1		
Ditto Deferred Annuity ,,	£100		
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund ,,	£10	150	
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P, and Delhi ,,	£20	200	

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs.	100	0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1886) ...	Paid off	
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100	0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	101	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102	8
5	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103	0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99	4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99	6
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916) ...	99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95	0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101	8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs.	100	0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888) ...	Rs. 102-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892) ...	,, 103-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896) ...	,, 104-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900) ...	,, 104-8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton ...	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press ...	102	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ...	100	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ...	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1878 (1888) Dunbar Cotton ...	96	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103	
8	Per Cent. ... ... Gossery Jute Mills	Noml.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills ...	101	0
7	Per Cent. 1876 (1881) Howrah Mills ...	102	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1883) do. (New issue) ...	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General ...	106	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornafuli Assn. ...	100	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea ...	103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea Co. ...	104	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah ...	104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	103	0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5 17-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5½
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5 7-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5 13-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5½
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5½
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 25-32

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.cct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	835
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	.....	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	325x
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil.	*	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct.	‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	85x
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad-int.		540
Baintdurrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	.....		100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct.	‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil.	‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil.	‡	23
Brahmath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	‡	120
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.	‡	60
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 ad-int.		165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct.	‡	128x
Do. Terai (Darig.)	100	nil.	‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	55x
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct.	‡	50x
Chumta Tea Co....	100	4½ p. ct.	‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	*	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct.	‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)...	90	3 p. ct.	‡	29
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct.	*	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct.	*	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct.	‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	13½ p. ct.		136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct.		156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct.		168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p.ct.	‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	‡	70
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p.ct.	‡	130
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p.ct.	‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil.	‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p.ct.	‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct.	‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	.....		47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.		100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.		par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	.....		100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	.....		100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct.	‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.		100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	70
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£8	4 ad.-int.		68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	.....		92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.		120
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	.....		par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct.	‡	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil.		40
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	3 p. ct.	‡	88
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct.	‡	78
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct.	‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	6 p. ct.	*	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	60
Loobah	100	12 p.ct.	‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil.	*	33
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p. ct.	*	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct.	‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct.	‡	100
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil.	*	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil.	‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30 dis
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct.	‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct.	‡	50
Manjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	10 p. ct.	‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	.....		85
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	‡	33
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct.	‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct.	‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct.	‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	58x
Rungleo Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	*	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct.	‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	50	10 p. ct.	‡	10dis x
Second Fattodhi	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct.	‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct.	‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct.	‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	.....		106
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct.	‡	84
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	17 p. ct.	‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil.	‡	30
Teendarria (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct.	‡	110
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct.	‡	109
Tinger Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	‡	...
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	2000	9 p. ct.	‡	160
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	*	18
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	.....		130

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,300
B. Barragunda Copper (preference A shares)	₹7/6	.....	½ prem.
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	5
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	94
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	.....	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	3 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 pah	260x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	40
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	103
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	94
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	½ nil.	58
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	110
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	½10½ p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	½ 10 p.ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	½ 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	97
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	...
Do. contributory... ...	2	.....	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	25
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	74
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs. 5 p.ah.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	62
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	½ 10 p.ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	½ 10 p.ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	½ 10 p.ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	½ 10 p.ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	½ 12 p.ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	2½ p. ct.	81
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	½ 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	½ 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	nil.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	39
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	67
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	104
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	86

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* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
† Total dividend on crop of 1885.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

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Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commences to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Welsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.

September, 1885.

TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL		Rest Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN		Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..		Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOOLWICH.

December, 1885.

FOUR SENT UP, THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.

December, 1885.

TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA! GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS! GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

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They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore of the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPSIC-PEPTONE TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE 275 PEARLS. (Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

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The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of COD-LIVER OIL.

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PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

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Pelletier.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT VERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

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KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

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JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
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DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

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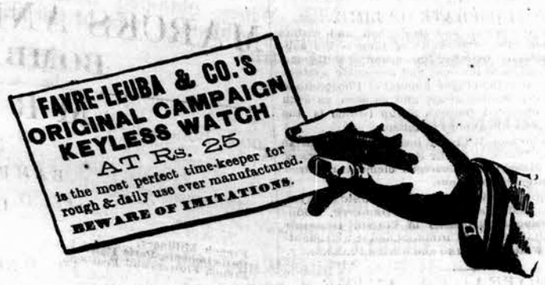
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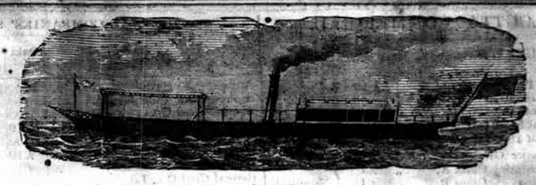

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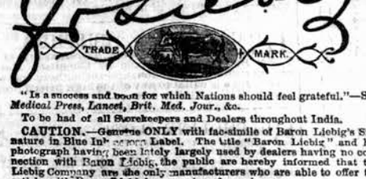

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